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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1242)

Name of Candidate	Mayank Mishra		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	487045
Center	ORN	Date	3/07/19

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
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8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
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14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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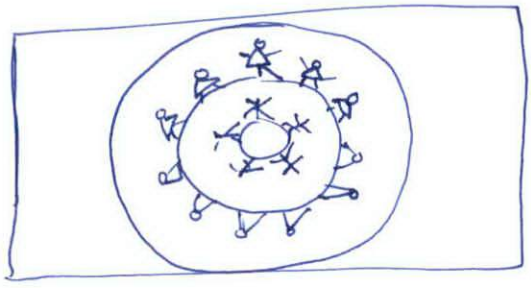
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Tribal art in India generally reflects the creative energy found in rural areas that acts as an undercurrent to the craftsmanship. Explain with reference to the Worli and Gond paintings. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में जनजातीय कला सामान्यत: ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पाई जाने वाली उस सृजनात्मक ऊर्जा को प्रतिबिम्बित करती है जो जनजातीय लोगों को शिल्पकारिता के लिए प्रेरित करती है। वार्ली और गोंड चित्रकलाओं के संदर्भ में स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Tribal Art in India is an expression of Tribal lifestyle and creativity. It is a reflection of simplistic way of life glued together by societal values. Some of the major tribal arts includes Worli Paintings, Gonds, Bastar Art, etc.

Worli Paintings



Sample Worli Paintings of Maharashtra.

This is a world-famous painting with simple stick-like figures joining hands with each other. It reflects the creativity of artist to show social solidarity and prevelance of collectivity and egalitarianism.

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Gond Paintings -

Gonds are one of the most widely present tribal groups in Andhra-Telangana region.

Gonds paintings are full of basic human figures in multiple colours showing the vibrance of social life. Their paintings are characterised by cohesion and expression of mood of tribals lifestyle.

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2. Though it had its achievements, the exclusion of Indians from the system was a key feature of judicial reforms introduced by Cornwallis. Analyze. **(150 words) 10**

यद्यपि कॉर्नवॉलिस द्वारा आरंभ किए गए न्यायिक सुधारों की अपनी उपलब्धियां थीं, तथापि इस व्यवस्था से भारतीयों का बाहर रखा जाना इसकी एक मुख्य विशेषता थी। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

~~Cornwa~~ Cornwallis has played an instrumental role in judicial reforms in India. The period of 1790s witnessed codification of hitherto practised Hindu and Muslim laws.

Cornwallis declared "All natives of Hindostan are corrupt". This guided all his actions where he excluded the inclusion of Indians in administration.

Key features of judicial reforms introduced by him include –

* separation of judiciary and executive to prevent concentration of powers
* Trial by codified laws under the presence of Hindu and Muslim interpretors of law.

These enabled for the first time a uniform system of administration

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across the whole country. Indians began to get aware about the functioning of rule of law and judiciary.

Cornwallis however dealt with cases regarding Indian society by appointing European judges and bureaucracy. His lack of trust on integrity of Indians was a major reason of their exclusion. It led to -

→ ~~Not~~ Non acceptance of verdict by the convict, leading to violence.

→ Apathy of judges in understanding the situation comprehensively.

However, the judicial reforms initiated by Cornwallis took an initiation towards further development by future Governor Generals, majorly by William Bentick.

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3. Outline the course of the revolutionary movement in the Indian freedom struggle during the 1920s and 1930s, paying special attention to the contributions of Bhagat Singh. **(150 words) 10**

भगत सिंह के योगदान पर विशेष बल देते हुए, 1920 और 1930 के दशक के दौरान भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में क्रांतिकारी आंदोलन की कार्यप्रणाली को रेखांकित कीजिए।

The Indian revolutionary movement in 1920s began with ~~Non-Cooperation~~ a great global influence of socialism and belief in human capability as against racial superiority.

A lot of revolutionary organisations conducted raids, dacoities, etc to overthrow the British regime.

One such organisation was founded by Bhagat Singh, Ramprasad Bismil, Bhagwati charan Vohra, etc and it was called the Hindustan Republican Army (HRA) in 1924. It was famously involved in Kakori Robbery case.

However, under the influence of socialism, HRA converted itself into Hindustan Socialist Republican Army (HSRA)

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which aimed to eliminating exploitation of man by man.

Bhagat Singh took the daring step of shooting unpopular British official Saunders as he thought him guilty of killing a national figure of Lala Lajpat Rai.

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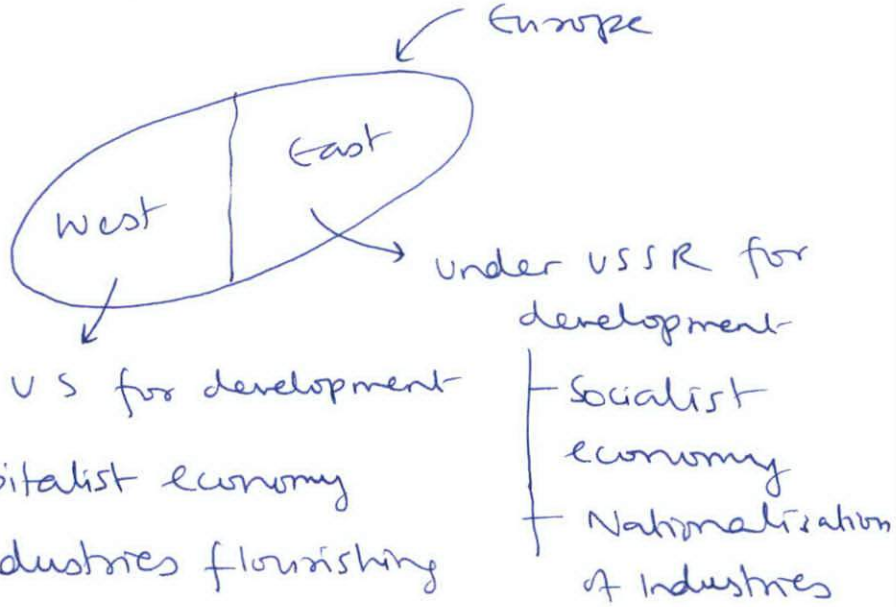
4. The Marshall Plan was important in the recovery of the European states from the aftermath of the Second World War. However, it also became a crucial factor in the creation of two Europes i.e. East and West. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध के उपरांत यूरोपीय राष्ट्रों को पुनर्जीवित करने में मार्शल योजना महत्वपूर्ण थी। हालांकि, यह दो यूरोप (अर्थात् पूर्वी और पश्चिमी यूरोप) के सृजन में एक महत्वपूर्ण कारक बन गया। चर्चा कीजिए।



The western Europe progressed and people started migrating.

⇓

Berlin wall was created to stop migration from East to West.

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5. Examine the causes behind the existence of bonded labour in contemporary India. Also, discuss the steps that should be taken for its redress. **(150 words) 10**

समकालीन भारत में बंधुआ मजदूरी की विद्यमानता के अंतर्निहित कारणों की जांच कीजिए। साथ ही, इसके निवारण हेतु उठाए जाने वाले कदमों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Bonded labour is prohibited as per Article 23 of the Indian constitution. It often represents labour without the willingness of the individual involved.

The tradition of feudal lord and serf in European society had its Indian counterpart in "Jajman - Kameen" system. The Kameen used to perform various kinds of service for the jajman.

With adoption of new value system in modern industrial society, the old relations still continues. Bonded labour is also due to other factors like -

* Migration of bread-winner → Bonded labour by wife and children to compensate the debt.
* Changing forms of bonded labour - Eg - Domestic servants are often made to do menial work against their will.

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* Caste dominance – The caste equation still has a great influence on Indian society where bonded labour is mostly done by lower caste.

Steps that can be taken to address the issue include –

- Education and awareness to the community about the fundamental, inalienable right of humans.
- Better enforcement of laws like SC-ST Atrocities Act, Civil Rights Act, etc
- Social ostracisation of guilty will have a positive impact.
- Latent forms of bonded labour needs to be recognised.
- Rehabilitation of rescued labours.

Bonded labour is a continuing menace to the idea of inclusive growth. The systemic problem has to be tackled at individual as well as societal level.

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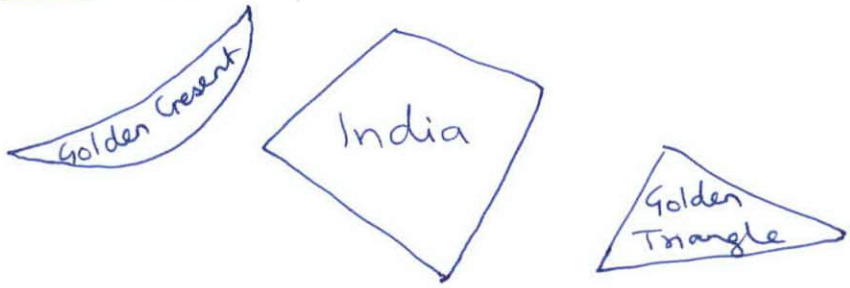
6. State the factors that enhance the risk for initiation or continuation of abuse of drugs by the youth. What measures can be taken to address this issue? **(150 words) 10**

युवाओं द्वारा मादक द्रव्यों का सेवन आरम्भ करने अथवा उसे जारी रखने के जोखिम को बढ़ाने वाले कारकों का उल्लेख कीजिए। इस समस्या के समाधान के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा सकते हैं?

Drug abuse is a rampant problem in India with the youth being greatly affected. This leads to greater liability on the state instead of reaping "demographic dividend"



The major cause of drug abuse among youth is the easy supply due to geographical location of India between the "Golden Cresent" countries (Afghanistan, Central Asia) on its west and Golden Triangle Countries (Indo-China) on its east.

Some other reasons include –

* Peer pressure due to high vulnerability in social groups.
* Decline in family bonding due to which

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the youth do not share their problems and resort to drugs for "escapism"

* Acceptance in society - The young generation considers it "cool" to smoke weed or take higher end drugs.
* Lack of law enforcement

In order to tackle this issue, the following steps have been suggested -

- 24×7 helpline number for immediate counselling
- Rehabilitation centre to de-addict the individual and open up better career opportunity.
- Strict monitoring of drug supply networks and curbing them through better intelligence.
- Colleges and schools must take strict action in the bud stage.

Cases of drug abuse is well reflected in "Udta Punjab", a Bollywood movie. It is time we treat this issue collectively and ensure a better future for the youth.

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7. Critically analyze the impact of globalization on culture in the context of India. **(150 words) 10**

भारत के संदर्भ में संस्कृति पर वैश्वीकरण के प्रभाव का समालोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Globalisation refers to interconnectedness of economy, culture and society all over the globe. It has been present throughout history but modern globalisation is unprecedented in scale.

Globalisation impacted Indian culture in a tremendous way, some of which include -

* Integration of markets and production as per global demand
* Integration of educational subjects with multi-lingual learning provision.
* "Westernisation" of Indian culture like -
  - ▷ Communication in English to show "eliteness" in social gatherings.
  - ▷ Decline in joint family system - leading to decline in societal values.
  - ▷ "Digitisation of relationships" - Whatsapp and other social media

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have evolved our communication with our elders in the family.

However, Indian traditions and cultures have shown continuity with change in the era of globalisation. Instances of "glocalisation" (Globalisation + Localisation) include –

- McDonald's selling only vegetarian during Navratri festival.
- Marriages are still largely based on caste through portals like brahmin-marriage.com.
- An Indian in Australia still cheers for India in a cricket match between the two, signifying continuity of bond with homeland.

Globalisation due to unequal growth across nations is now threatened by protectionism all over. Yet its contribution to making the world we are in today is irrefutable.

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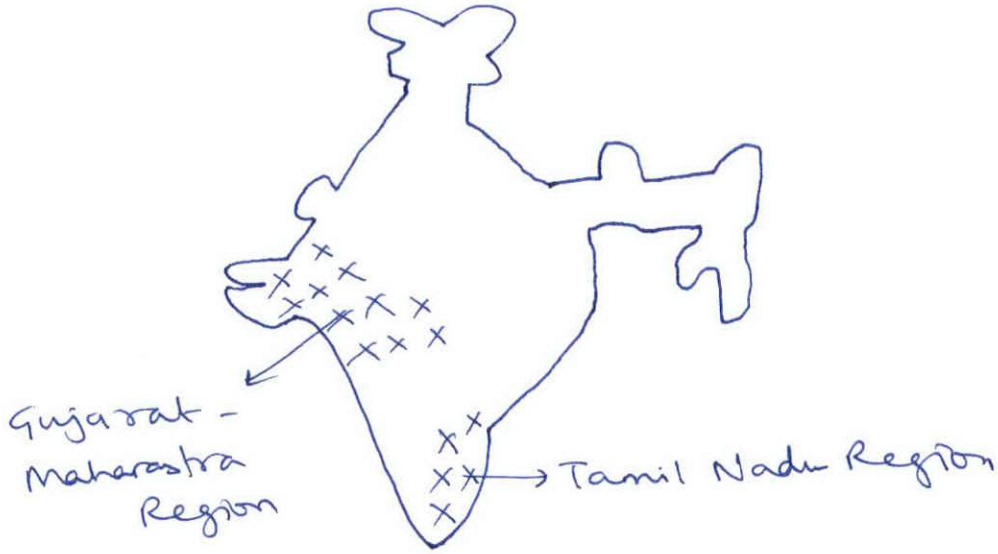
8. Giving a brief account of distribution of cotton textile industry in India, identify the factors responsible for localization of this industry in Ahmedabad–Mumbai–Pune region. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में सूती वस्त्र उद्योग के वितरण का संक्षिप्त विवरण प्रस्तुत करते हुए, अहमदाबाद-मुंबई-पुणे क्षेत्र में इस उद्योग के स्थानीयकरण हेतु उत्तरदायी कारकों की पहचान कीजिए।

Cotton is one of the major cash crop being grown in India. The first modern cotton textile mill was established in Bombay in 1854.

Distribution:-



The distribution is largely confined to two geographical regions – the western India and the South.

Factors:-

The distribution is skewed towards Ahmedabad-Mumbai-Pune region, because -

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a) Availability of black soil in deccan which is ideal for cotton growth.

b) Presence of port for shipping products. Ex - Kandla port, Mumbai Port, etc.

c) Availability of frost-free days required for cotton growth.

d) Availability of capital to setup mills as the region is prosperous.

e) As cotton is not a weight losing crop, the presence of market near mills reduces the transportation cost, boosting demand.

f) Infrastructural integration with domestic market across India through rail, road network.

g) Availability of migrant labour population for economic production.

Multiple factors contribute to concentration of ~~copper~~ cotton in western India in Gujarat - Maharastra region.

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9. How do increasing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions impact coastal and marine ecosystems? Highlight various measures that can be taken for protection and restoration of such vulnerable ecosystems. **(150 words) 10**

ग्रीन हाउस गैसों (GHG) के उत्सर्जन में वृद्धि, तटीय एवं समुद्री पारितंत्र को कैसे प्रभावित करती है? ऐसे सुभेद्य पारितंत्रों के संरक्षण तथा पुनरुद्धार के लिए अपनाए जा सकने वाले विभिन्न उपायों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

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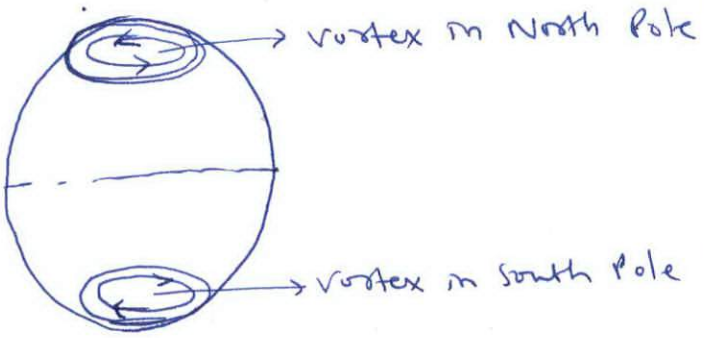
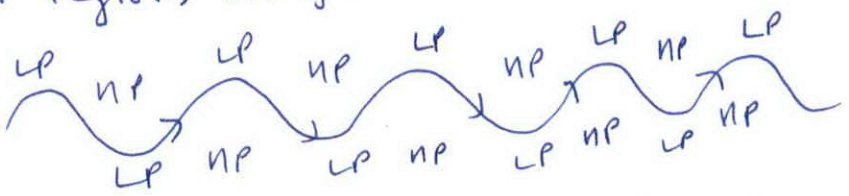
10. Explain the phenomenon of a Polar Vortex. Also, comment on the reasons as to why tropical areas as south as Florida have been witnessing sub-zero temperatures in recent years. **(150 words) 10**

ध्रुवीय भंवर (पोलर वोर्टेक्स) की परिघटना की व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही, उन कारणों की भी विवेचना कीजिए कि क्यों फ्लोरिडा जैसे दक्षिणवर्ती उष्णकटिबंधीय क्षेत्रों तक में हाल के वर्षों में शून्य से भी कम तापमान देखने को मिल रहा है।

Polar vortex is a upper atmospheric wind system contained in the polar regions (North and South) which intensifies in winter. Recently the United States witnessed cold-waves due to its influx.



Polar vortex are low-pressure systems in upper atmosphere. Due to presence of Polar Jet streams, it is often limited to polar regions only.



LP = Low Pressure HP = High Pressure.

Recently, however, the system was disturbed by low pressure tropospheric

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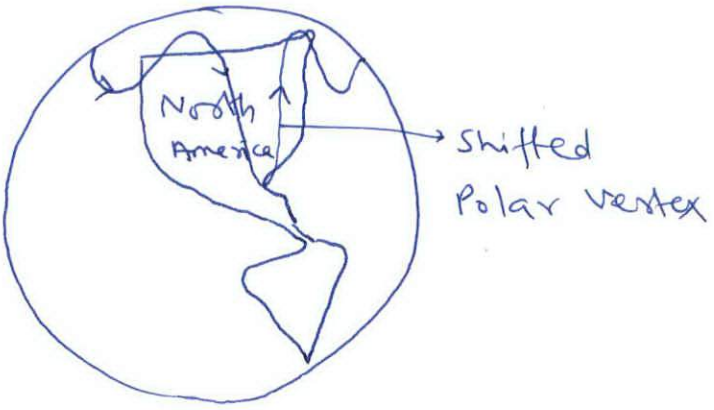
winds leading to shift of vortex towards the south of poles (North America region). The hot air currents may at times disturb the conditions that restrict the vortex to poles alone



This led to situation of sub-zero temperature in areas as far as Florida in USA.

Being at higher latitudes in the absence of high insolation energy, these vortex faced no obstacle in their journey, leading to its intensification.

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11. The most powerful trend of medieval Indian literature is devotional poetry which dominates almost all the major languages of the country. Elucidate. **(250 words) 15**

मध्यकालीन भारतीय साहित्य की सबसे सशक्त प्रवृत्ति भक्ति काव्य है, जो देश की लगभग सभी प्रमुख भाषाओं पर हावी रही। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Medieval poets during Bhakti Movement had profound influence on masses.

a) Kabir –

His dohas is compiled in "Bijak" and acted as moral teachings.

b) Guru Nanak

c) Narsinh Mehta – his bhajan acted as inspiration for Gandhiji

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12. Discuss the major changes introduced by the Government of India Act, 1919 and its significance as a historical landmark in the Indian freedom struggle. **(250 words) 15**

भारत सरकार अधिनियम, 1919 द्वारा आरम्भ किए गए प्रमुख परिवर्तनों और भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष में एक ऐतिहासिक घटना के रूप में इसके महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए।

The British Parliament introduced the Government of India Act, 1919 to pacify the demands of Indian Nationalists for greater access in governance of India. This Act, enacted 100 years ago, played a major role – both in Indian polity as well as freedom struggle.

GoI Act, 1919 :-

* Introduction of dyarchy at the level of provinces –
  - Subjects were divided into "Reserved" to be administered by Governor with his Executive council not responsible to the legislature and "Transferred" to be administered by the elected ministers responsible to legislature.

* The salary of secretary of state of India was to be paid by British

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Government and not Indian Revenue, thus preventing the drain of wealth since 1858.

* Representation of Indians in Legislature was increase by creating two Houses –
  - Lower House – Directly elected
  - Upper House – Indirectly elected

* A High Commission for India was established in London.

* Two lists were introduced – Union List and Provincial List. The states under the Governor were free to enact on the provincial list with minimum interference by the Viceroy.

* The Provincial Budget was to be freely discussed and voted upon by the Provincial Legislature.

* Separate Electorates were also given to Christians, Sikhs, etc in addition to muslims already given by 1909 Act.

The Act is a historical Landmark in Indian Freedom Struggle. The Congress rejected the Act, stating its vague

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and inadequate provisions as unacceptable.

Further, it is significant as —

* It failed to satisfy the August Declaration by Montague where progress towards self-government was promised.
* The central legislature still had prime control of Britishers, defeating the idea of self-government.
* For the first time, women were given the right to vote which acted as their greater emancipation.
* The illusion of goodness of British intentions was shattered and shortly after, Non-cooperation movement was launched.
* It acted as base for future reforms and Swaraj was recognised as a legitimate right by the government.

Government of India Act, 1919 is rightly called the "Magna Carta" of India as it formed the base of future political structure.

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13. Multiple factors allowed the British to gain control over India. In this context, highlighting the main developments, trace the course of British conquest of India from 1757 to 1856. **(250 words) 15**

विविध कारकों ने अंग्रेजों को भारत पर नियंत्रण प्राप्त करने में सफलता प्रदान की। इस संदर्भ में, प्रमुख घटनाक्रमों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, 1757 से 1856 तक अंग्रेजों के भारत विजय की कार्यवाही की रूप रेखा प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

The British came to India as traders but soon overpowered all the other major rivals like Portugese, Dutch, French, etc to rule India for nearly two centuries.

Multiple factors influenced this access to Britishers, some of which includes -

* Decline of Mughal Empire after death of Auranzeb in 1707.
* Fragmented Polity of India with multiple kingdom like Rajputs, Maratha, Nizam fighting among themselves.
* Better naval power and superior arms with the British.
* Corrupt Indians at times helping Britishers against their own masters.

The British Conquest in India can be traced from 1757 to 1856 in the following phases -

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* Battle of Plassey :- It acted as trigger to British conquest where the Nawab of Bengal, Siraj-ud-Daula was defeated by Clive. Political control of British started as they appointed the new Nawab.

* Battle of Buxar, 1764 - The British defeated the combined army of Nawab of Bengal, Mughal Emperor and Nawab of Oudh. This demonstrated their superiority in warfare and got them access to governance in Bengal.

* Warren Hasting and Policy of Ring Fence - Hastings began ~~ex~~ fighting wars with many Indian Kingdoms like the Marathas, Mysore, etc and the British came out victorious. As a result, their territories expanded.

* Wellesley and Policy of Subsidiary Alliance
Lord Wellesley introduced the idea of

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Subsidiary Alliance where the princes have to accept the British suzerinity without fighting a war and have to keep a British Resident at their court at their own expense. They were not sovereign to decide foreign Policy.

* Dalhousie and Doctrine of Lapse

Dalhousie made aggressive campaign to include more territories in British Indian Empire by following the Doctrine of lapse. Under this, a ruler without a natural heir would have his/her territory annexed on death. Satara, Jhansi, Nagpur, etc were annexed in this manner.

By 1856, the British had captured more than one-third of the then undivided India. This ~~resentment~~ was resented by many rulers who lost their authority. Thus, they supported the cause of soldiers with active leadership in the Revolt of 1857.

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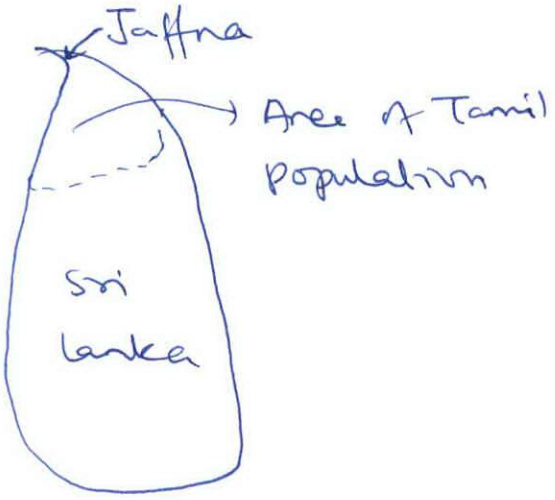
14. Give a brief account of the circumstances under which Indo-Sri Lanka Peace Accord was signed in 1987. Mentioning its important provisions, provide a critical assessment of this accord. **(250 words) 15**

उन परिस्थितियों का संक्षिप्त विवरण दीजिए, जिसके तहत 1987 में भारत-श्रीलंका शांति समझौते पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए थे। इसके महत्वपूर्ण प्रावधानों का उल्लेख करते हुए, इस समझौते का आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

The Indian Tamils living in Sri Lanka were mostly residing in Northern Part of Sri Lanka in area around Jaffna. The majority Buddhist Sinhalese denied them ~~co~~ recognition in the new constitution of Sri Lanka. This led to discontent among the Tamils residing in Sri Lanka



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This led to grouping together of Tamils for a revolt against the Sri Lankan government. The LTTE was formed under the leadership of Prabhakaran to have an armed struggle for equal treatment.

In this background, the Rajiv Gandhi Government signed Indo-Sri Lanka Peace Accord whose key provisions included -

* Peaceful surrender of LTTE
* Recognition of Tamil Rights by the Sri Lankan Government
* India to help pursuade LTTE forces.

However, when the LTTE refused, India sent Peacekeeping Forces to fight against LTTE with the Sri Lankan Army. This however was a failure and the army had to be withdrawn.

This episode led to following consequences —

* Humiliation of Indian Diplomacy.

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b) Damage to innocent Tamil civilians by the Sinhalese

c) Assassination of Rajiv Gandhi by LTTE cadet member.

LTTE finally surrendered after more than a decade when their leader Parabhakaran was killed. The episode however stands a testimony of India-Sri Lanka relationship.

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15. With India becoming increasingly urban and the urban poor increasing in number, it is imperative that the challenges they face be addressed urgently. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में हो रहे द्रुत शहरीकरण और शहरी गरीबों की बढ़ती संख्या के साथ ही, यह अत्यावश्यक हो गया है कि इनके द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों का तत्काल समाधान किया जाए। चर्चा कीजिए।

The latest census shows that more than a third of India now lives in urban areas. Increase in urban population is due to multiple factors like better employment opportunities, migration, better market for goods, agricultural distress in rural areas among others.

However, not everyone who lives in urban India is ~~able~~ able to afford a good quality life there. Urbanisation has created a category of "urban poor" who do not have decent standards of living due to low-income.

~~Up~~ Urban poor in cities face several challenges such as-

* Slumization - The living has to be sustained in dingy slums with pathetic sanitation standards. The cost of living

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is so high in urban areas that living in slums is more of a compulsion.

* Poor Health Condition - The victims of negligence have to often face wrath of multiple diseases due to poor sanitation. Not being able to access affordable healthcare, frequent deaths are witnessed.

* Exploitation - The urban poor are often found begging on streets, made to do 'begar' or exploited as bonded labour with meagre wages.

* Discrimination - They are often harassed in public places and denied access to public goods and services.

For the idea of inclusive India, it is imperative that the challenges faced by the urban poor is to be addressed.

Some of the suggestions to improve the lives of urban poor includes

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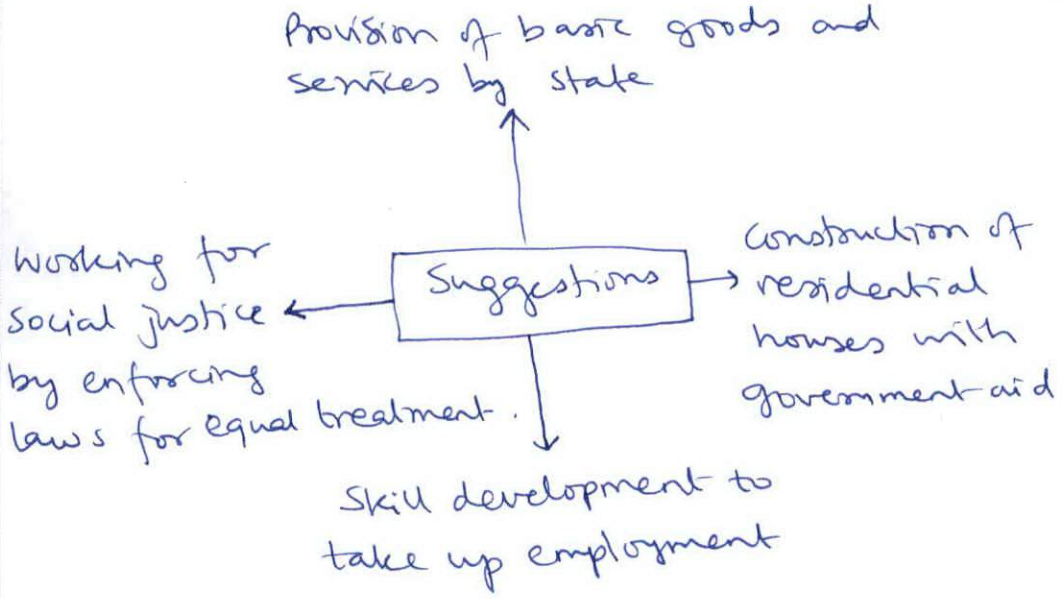

The Government has taken certain steps like -

1) National Urban Livelihood Mission
2) PM Awaas Yojana
3) Slum Development and Rehabilitation
4) Kaushal Vikas Yojana

among many others.

The Indian Urbanisation at the current rate is unsustainable, inequitable and disastrous. There is an urgent need for a planned intervention by both the State as well as Civil Society for the vision of New India.

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16. Violations of women's sexual and reproductive health rights are often deeply engrained in societal values and traditions. Comment.

(250 words) 15

महिलाओं के यौन और प्रजनन स्वास्थ्य अधिकारों का उल्लंघन प्राय: सामाजिक मूल्यों और परंपराओं में गंभीरतापूर्वक अंतर्निविष्ट हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

In a recent survey conducted by BBC India, as many as 70% women in India admitted to violation of their "bodily sovereignity". Women in India are often given unequal status and access as compared to men and it's effect on sexual and reproductive health right is a manifestation of evils in society.

The problem is so common that the cause lies hardly at the individual level but at the level of society. Some instances include -

* Prevelance of Patriarchy - It has not only eroded equality of women but destroyed their rights over their own body. The Economic - Survey 2017-18 quoted "son - metapreference" in Indian society which is the decision

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imposed on women regarding the number of children she has to produce.

Rape - both pre and post marital is another instance of patriarchical manifestation

* Lack of availability of contraceptives -

The pharmaceutical industry hardly has proportionate production of women contraceptives. Some religion forbid women to use contraceptive which clearly demonstrate the orthodox traditional value.

* Talking about Reproductive Health Rights is considered a taboo

Women in India, especially rural, lack access to sanitary pads during their menstruation cycle, leading to compromise on their health by using local alternatives. Even though some do buy sanitary pads, it is often wrapped in black plastic as if it is something "profane and illegal".

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However, off late their has been growing awareness about the systemic issue rooted in societal values and traditions. Women are able to speak up about the violation of their sovereignity. #MeToo Movement is a testimony of how women have been harassed at different stages of their lives.

It is also said that patriarchal values are deteriating in the modern society. However, the reality is far from being true. There is a greater need to—

- Enhance access to contraceptives and sanitary pads for women.
- Consider women as sole owner of their sexual and reproductive rights.
- Discuss the various issues without hesitation to arrive at a bigger solution.

Women in Indian values have often been equated with powerful Goddess. It is high time we treat them so else ~~there~~ the humanity will cease to exist.

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17. What do you understand by the term Land Degradation Neutrality? Highlight its significance and the steps required to achieve it.

(250 words) 15

भू-निम्नीकरण तटस्थता पद से आप क्या समझते हैं? इसके महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए एवं इसे प्राप्त करने हेतु आवश्यक कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) is coined by ~~UN framework convention for climate than~~ UN Convention to combat Desertification (UNCCD) to refer to the committment of preventing further desertification of Earth's habitable area.

Today due to increase in global climate temperature and rapid defrestation for development, desertification is increasing at an exponential rate. The fertile lands are losing the "binders to soil" in the form of trees, converting them to desert. The major impact is seen in Africa, China, South-Asia and the like.

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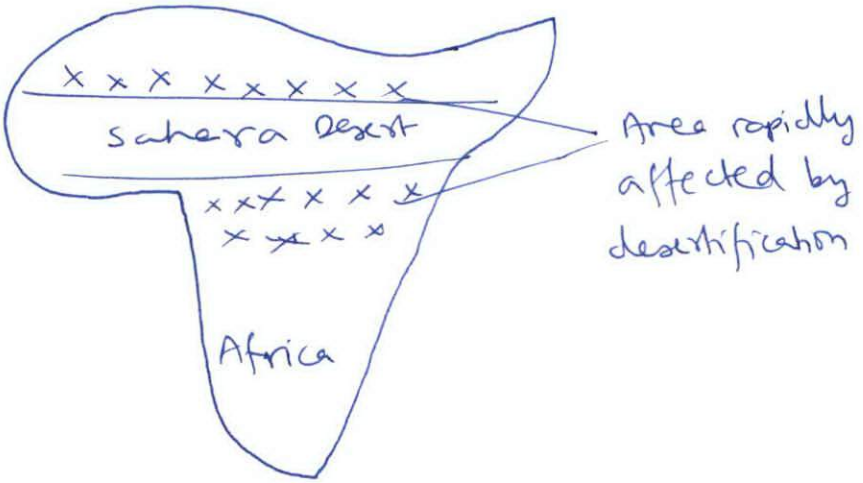

It is said that the Sahara Desert is expanding into nearby areas. This becomes a cause of food security concern. LDN is a resolve to stop further desertification.

It is significant because –

→ It protects the natural landscape.

→ It safeguards the food security aspect of human development.

→ It collaborates on a global cause.

→ Saved landscape can be better utilized.

UNCCD has recommended the following steps for LDN –

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UNCCD introduced the "Great Green Wall" project in Africa to combat desertification and land degradation. LDN is inevitable step to ensure sustainable development.

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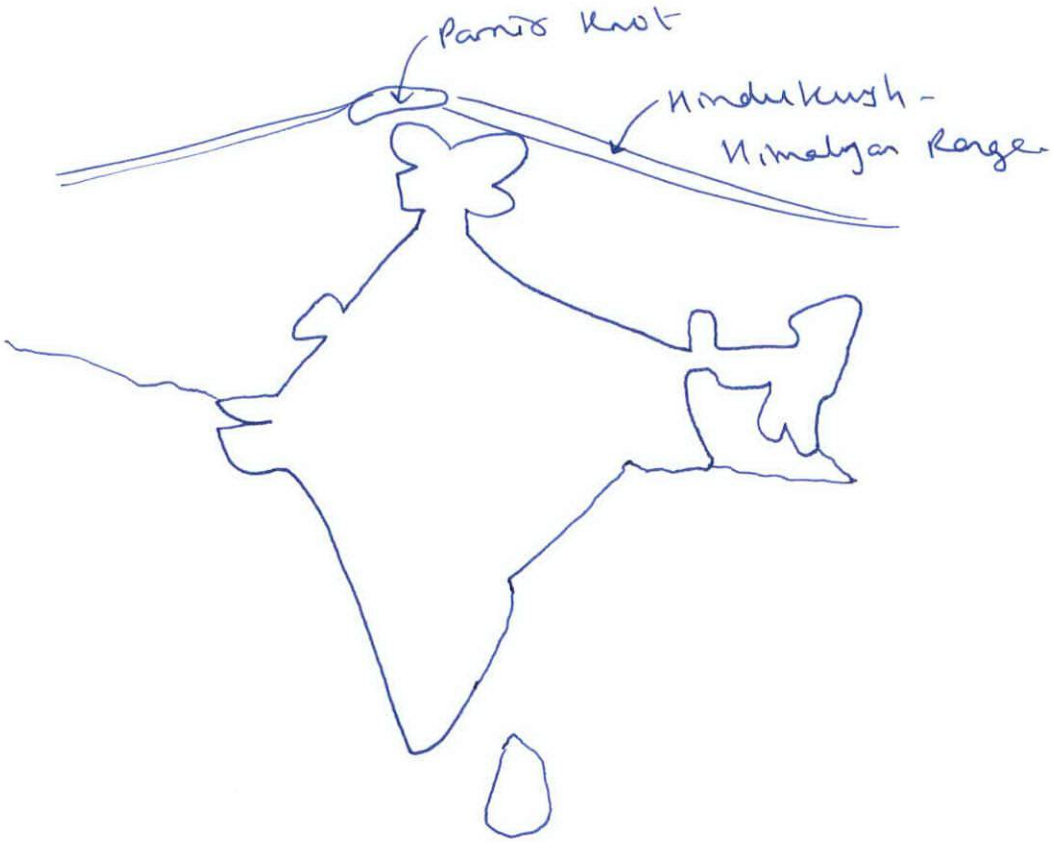
18. State the geographical and economic importance of Hindukush-Himalayan region. How are the critical geographical features of this region changing and what possible consequences will it have? **(250 words) 15**

हिंदुकुश-हिमालय क्षेत्र के भौगोलिक एवं आर्थिक महत्व को स्पष्ट कीजिए। इस क्षेत्र की महत्वपूर्ण भौगौलिक विशेषताएं किस प्रकार परिवर्तित हो रही हैं और इनके संभावित परिणाम क्या हो सकते हैं?

The Hindukush - Himalyan Region is often referred to as the "Third Pole" of the world due to presence of large volume of ice trapped in glaciers. They act as natural borders separating South Asia from the rest of the continent.



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Geographical Importance –

* They act as natural barriers to –
  a) Cold winds from continental Asia
  b) Monsoon winds from Indian sub-continent

  Thus they act as climate divide for south-Asian region.
* They are source of fresh water and many rivers begin their journey in these ranges.
* Important passes act as gateway to the rest of Asia.

Economic Importance –

- They are source of minerals with high value.
- Natural passes facilitate trade.
- They contain Indian Monsoon to south-Asia feeding Indian Agriculture with rain → Essential for food security.
- They are source of rare medicinal plants of therapeutic value.

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How are they changing?

* Global warming is leading to melting of ice-caps. Higher elevations suffer more due to "Elevation based heating" A recent report by Nepal based think-tank suggests great threat.
* Frequent human intervention is de-stabilising the natural carrying capacity, leading to earthquakes
* Excavation for minerals is damaging the control mechanism of nature.

Possible consequences -

- It is difficult to predict due to ~~unprecedent~~ unprecedented event but increased Global Climate Change, flooding due to melted glacial water, water scarcity in the long run and unpredictability of Indian Monsoon are some of the impact.

Hindukush-Himalayan region has to be understood as our heritage and efforts should be intensified for its protection.

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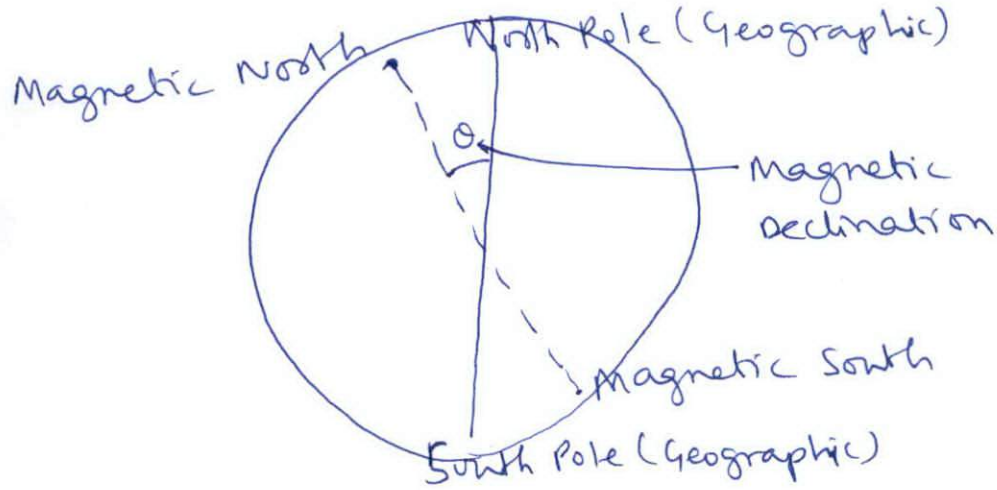
19. What is the most accepted reasoning behind occurrence of earth's magnetism? Discuss the factors behind its variation temporally and spatially. **(250 words) 15**

पृथ्वी के चुंबकत्व की घटना के पीछे सर्वाधिक स्वीकृत कारण क्या है? कालिक और स्थानिक रूप से इसके परिवर्तन हेतु उत्तरदायी कारकों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Earth's magnetism has been a significant geographical discovery, leading to various developments like magnetic compass, GPS, etc. Earth as a whole behaves like a big bar magnet with magnetic field affecting various phenomena in space too like solar flares, satellite communication, etc.



The most accepted theory for Earth's magnetism suggest that convection current in Earth's outer core, consisting of Iron and Nickel produce

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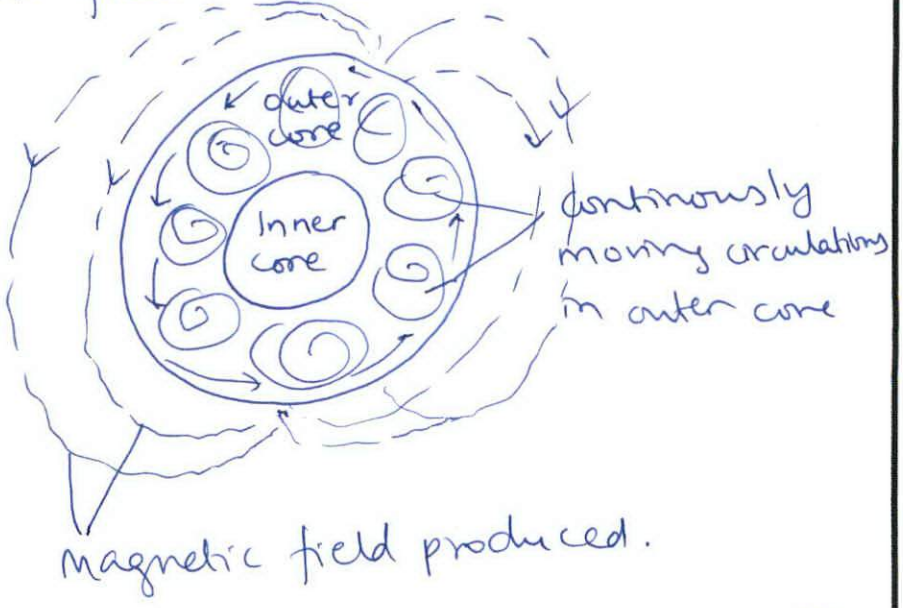
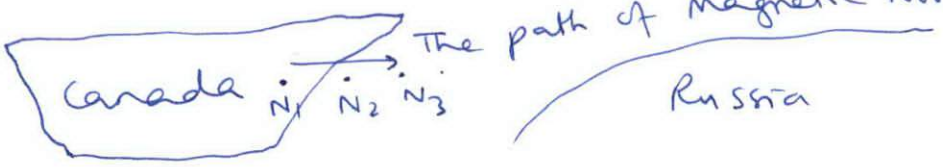
magnetic field. Physics states that a moving charged particle produces a magnetic field around it



However, it is believed that the Earth's magnetism is not static. It has changed multiple times in the history and has even reversed several time.

Recently, the magnetic north is reported to be shifting away from Canada region towards Siberia. The shift is happening at a faster pace than usual



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The factors behind its temporal variation include -

* Changing composition of earth's interior over time due to differentiation of layers.
* Changing pressure and temperature conditions in the molten core
* Continous convention of molten material with different rate.

This has led to spatial variation over time as the movement in Inner core is random and rarely follows any prediction. The reversal of Earth's magnetism is the perfect example of uncertainities.

Considering the impact of Earth's magnetism on our communication systems, the topic has attracted global attention. The faster we observe a pattern, the better we will be able to tackle any unexpected situation.

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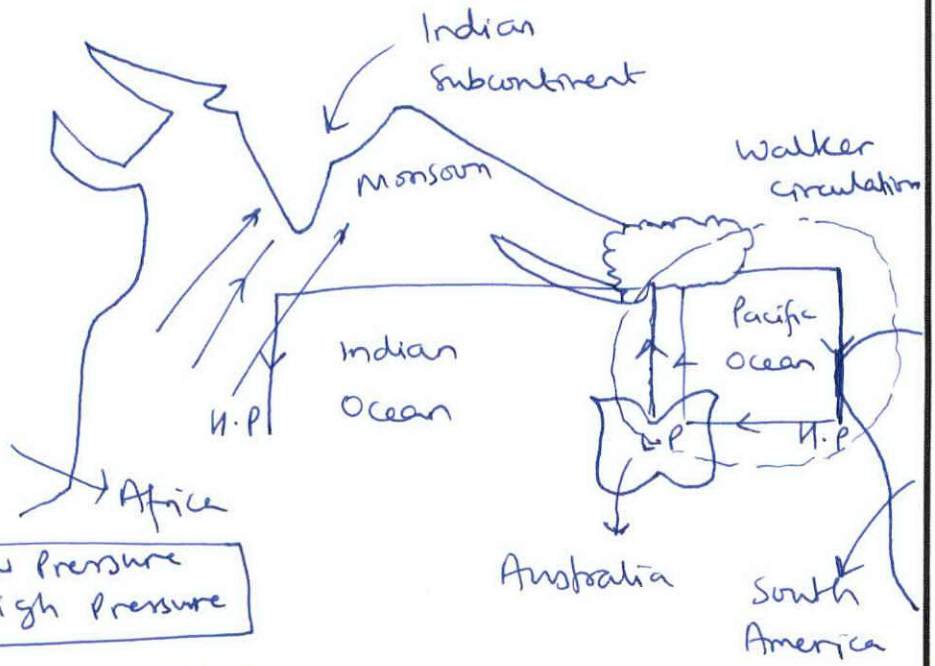
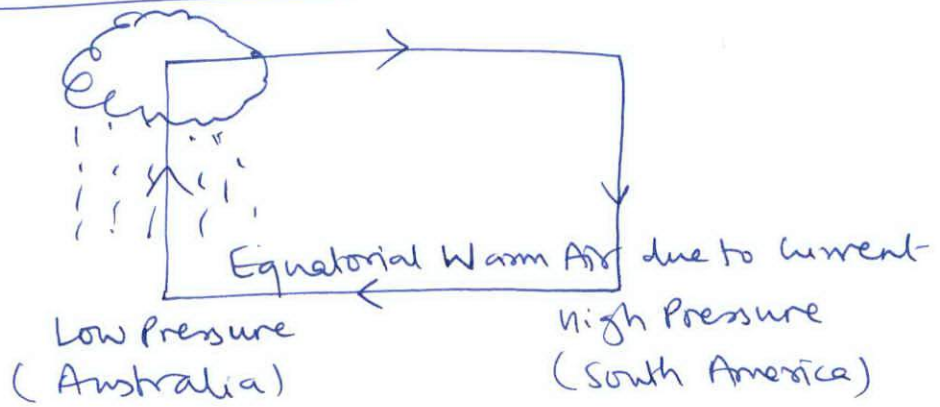
20. Explain Walker Circulation. Discuss how it influences Indian Monsoon.
(250 words) 15

वॉकर परिसंचरण की व्याख्या कीजिए। चर्चा कीजिए कि यह भारतीय मानसून को कैसे प्रभावित करता है।

Walker circulation is found in El-Nino phenomena in the pacific ocean. El-Nino is not an annual event but whenever it occurs, it impacts the global climate.



Walker Circulation -



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During ~~El~~ Normal Year -

The equatorial current (warm) carries water off the coast of Peru towards Australia, leading to development of low Pressure over Australia and High Pressure over the western coast of south America.

This ~~setup~~ sets up a circulation in the pacific ocean. Low pressure leads to cloud formation over Australia which leads to rainfall. Further, the cycle also extends to Indian ocean, intensifying High Pressure in the area which strengthens the Indian Monsoon.

During El-Nino Year -

Sometimes, the water is not taken off the Peruvian coast and low pressure developes over Eastern Pacific. This is due to weakening of Trade winds.

This weakens the walker circulation and rainfall instead of occuring over Australia occurs over western South America.

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Impact of weakening of Walker Circulation of Indian Monsoon —

* It leads to significant reduction in rainfall, leading to severe droughts in certain areas
* It increases inter-seasonal variability.
* Indian Monsoon however is not affected by El-Nino alone and sometime it may also be countered by phenomena like Indian-ocean Dipole, MJO, etc.

Hence, El-Nino whenever dominant affects India's monsoon negatively, leading to frequent droughts. However, Indian monsoon remains as unexplainable mystery to scientists till today.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1246)

Name of Candidate	MAYANK MISHRA		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	487045
Center	ORN	Date	04/09/19

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
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6	10	
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8	10	
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18	15	
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20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

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5.

6.

All the Best

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1. Rock-cut structures were closely associated with various religions and religious activities. Discuss the statement giving relevant examples.

(150 words) 10

शैलोत्कीर्ण संरचनाएँ विभिन्न धर्मों और धार्मिक गतिविधियों से घनिष्ठता से संबंधित थीं। प्रासंगिक उदाहरण प्रस्तुत करते हुए इस कथन की विवेचना कीजिए।

Rock-cut structures in India have association with various religions and activities throughout history.

i) Barabar Caves by Ashoka ~~promoted~~ for Ajivika sect of Hinduism

ii) Udaygiri and Khandagiri Caves by King Kharavela in Odisha for Jain monks

iii) Ajanta Caves for various dynasties for Buddhist residence and worship.

iv) Viharas for Buddhist residents (monks) and Chaitya for prayer in Karle Caves and Kanheri Caves in Maharashtra

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v) Ellora caves having mix of Hindu, Buddhist and Jain caves.
Ex - Kailash nath Temple is rock-cut.

vi) Elephanta caves - Trimurti (Hinduism)

vii) Mamallapuram Architecture -
Arjuna's Penance and Descent of Ganga story in Hinduism.

Many rock-cut structures were made as idols for worship in Hinduism and are still used in religion. Statue of Bahubali (Gomatesh-wara) is a world famous monolithic rock cut Jain Architecture.

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2. The legislative and administrative record of the Congress Ministries during their twenty-eight months rule under the Act of 1935 was positive, but the period also witnessed the emergence of serious weaknesses in the Congress. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

1935 के अधिनियम के अंतर्गत अट्ठाईस महीनों के शासनकाल के दौरान कांग्रेस मंत्रालयों का विधायी और प्रशासनिक रिकॉर्ड सकारात्मक रहा था, लेकिन यह अवधि कांग्रेस के भीतर गंभीर कमजोरियों के उभरने का भी साक्षी बनी। चर्चा कीजिए।

The congress contested the 1937 election in provinces based on Act of 1935 and formed governments in many provinces like UP, Odisha, Bihar, Maharashtra, etc.

Positives of Congress Rule –

i) Civil liberties were restored

ii) Arbitrary taxes were either eliminated or reduced.

iii) Peasants got back their land rights.

iv) Revenue collection was regulated.

v) Political prisoners were released.

vi) Developmental activities were initiated with setting up of planning committee

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under S.C Bose.

However, though the ministry lasted for 28 months prior to resignation due to Second world war, certain weaknesses were realised –

i) Legislative weaknesses
- ↳ viceroy's veto could not be countered
- ↳ The legislations remained 'class' based as before.
- ↳ controversial subjects were avoided.

ii) Administrative weaknesses
- ↳ People of opposite ideology like communists were arrested.
- ↳ The Governor exercised vast amount of influence in administration based on British interest.

Thus, the period was a success and failure of its own kind but gave masses a picture of self-governance.

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3. Kamladevi Chattopadhyay was a multifaceted personality with significant contributions both to pre and post independence India. Elucidate.

(150 words) 10

कमला देवी चट्टोपाध्याय का व्यक्तित्व बहुआयामी था। उनका स्वतंत्रता पूर्व और स्वातंत्र्योत्तर भारत में योगदान महत्वपूर्ण था। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Kamladevi Chattopadhyay contributed significantly to India -

a) Pre-Independence -

→ Establishment of All India Women's Association

→ Leadership for women's right movement.

b) Post-Independence.

→ Revival of Indian culture and art forms

→ Classical dance and heritage conservation.

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4. The inherent limitations of Napoleon's policy of Continental Blockade ultimately resulted in its failure. Analyze. **(150 words) 10**
नेपोलियन की महाद्वीपीय नाकेबंदी की नीति की अन्तर्निहित कमियां अंततः इसकी विफलता का कारण बनी। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Napoleon's Continental Policy led to isolation of Britain as source of french manufacturing industries and as a market.

Limitations -

- French industries were dependent on Britain made goods whose sudden withdrawal was catastrophic.
- Dependency on America increased, leading to worsening financial situation.

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5. Despite changes in the institution of marriage in recent times, there have been elements of continuity as well. Discuss in the context of India.
(150 words) 10

हाल के समय में विवाह नामक संस्था में परिवर्तनों के बावजूद, इसमें निरंतरता के तत्व बने हुए हैं। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

Marriage is a largely universal institution in India with recent data showing more than 98% women marrying at least once in their lifetime.

Changes in institution of marriage in India

- Rise of same-sex marriage.
- Increase in marriage age, divorce rate.
- Hypergamy rules no more dictate marriage rules but equal status does.
- Increase in conjugal (married) affinity over consanguinal (family of birth).
- Inter-caste marriages are getting more acceptable. Similarly for inter-religious marriage.
- Family without marriage is an emerging trend. Ex- live in relationships.

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However, as an institution, marriage retains elements of continuity such as -

i) Caste dynamics are still a major guide in partner selection [95 % same caste marriage: Govt. marriage record data]

ii) Exogamy rules of sapinda are followed.

iii) Marriage rituals like 'Kanyadaan', 'Saat phere' etc are performed even today.

iv) Divorce rates is still lower than western countries.

v) Patriarchy still influences marital relationship.

Thus, marriage in India is a blend of change and continuity.

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6. There are multiple disabilities that a person experiences in the course of ageing. Elaborate. Also identify key government initiatives taken for addressing them. **(150 words) 10**

कई अक्षमताएँ हैं जिनका एक व्यक्ति उम्र बढ़ने के दौरान अनुभव करता है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। साथ ही, इन्हें दूर करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा की गई प्रमुख पहलों की भी पहचान कीजिए।

Ageing is a natural process in humans. But the disabilities attatched is due to it being considered as a liability by the younger population.

Nearly 8% of India's population (Census 2011) is over 60 years.

Disabilities experienced with ageing -

i) Health conditions deteriate.

ii) Social isolation leading to psychological illness.

iii) Person is unable to do his/her own daily work leading to frustration.

iv) Apathy of other family members and mistreatment.

v) Poor response of sensory organs like eyes and ears.

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vi) Cultural / Generation Gap with other members of family, intensifying poor treatment of the aged.

vii) Lack of age-specific job and financial security.

The government has taken the following steps in this regard -

i) Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana - to provide hearing aid and other physical assistance like artificial limb to aged BPL families

ii) Old-Age Centres have been established

iii) Savings scheme at higher interest rate has been launched.

iv) The aged are being utilised in experienced economic activities like consulting, tribunals, etc.

India's population of aged will be approx. 20% by 2050 [Economic Survey] and thus, greater efforts are required.

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7. Highlight the reasons behind prevalence of low literacy rate among tribals. Also, mention some initiatives taken by the government in this regard.
(150 words) 10

जनजातियों के मध्य व्याप्त निम्न साक्षरता दर हेतु उत्तरदायी कारणों को रेखांकित कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा की गई कुछ पहलों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

The tribals have nearly 15% lower literacy figures from national average, the women among them being even worse.

Reasons for low literacy -

i) Lack of desire to study - As they do not find any immediate benefit due to lower awareness.

ii) Lack of education facilities in tribal areas due to often remote locations.

iii) Lack of Tribal specific Curriculum which makes the modern western education less useful for them.

iv) Lack of coordination between Ministry of Tribal Affairs and MHRD to implement converging schemes.

v) Lack of literate role models.

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The government, in order to better tackle the problem has taken the following steps -

i) Eklavya Model School - on lines of Jawahar vidyalayas. For every block with Tribal concentration > 50% and atleast 20,000 tribals, one Eklavya school will be established by 2022.

ii) Curriculum in these schools will integrate Tribal customs and knowledge.

iii) Reservation of seats in educational institutions

The Tribal literacy programmes needs greater vigour and dynamism for faster mobility.

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8. Explain how Continental Drift Theory describes the changing configuration of the continents. Discuss the prominent evidences given by Alfred Wegener to support his theory. **(150 words) 10**

स्पष्ट कीजिए कि किस प्रकार महाद्वीपीय विस्थापन का सिद्धांत महाद्वीपों के परिवर्तित होते अभिविन्यास का वर्णन करता है। अपने सिद्धांत का समर्थन करने के लिए अल्फ्रेड वेगनर द्वारा दिए गए प्रमुख साक्ष्यों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Continental Drift Theory proposes that the continental land masses have been "drifting" or moving away from each other throughout the history of earth

Changing Configuration of Continents

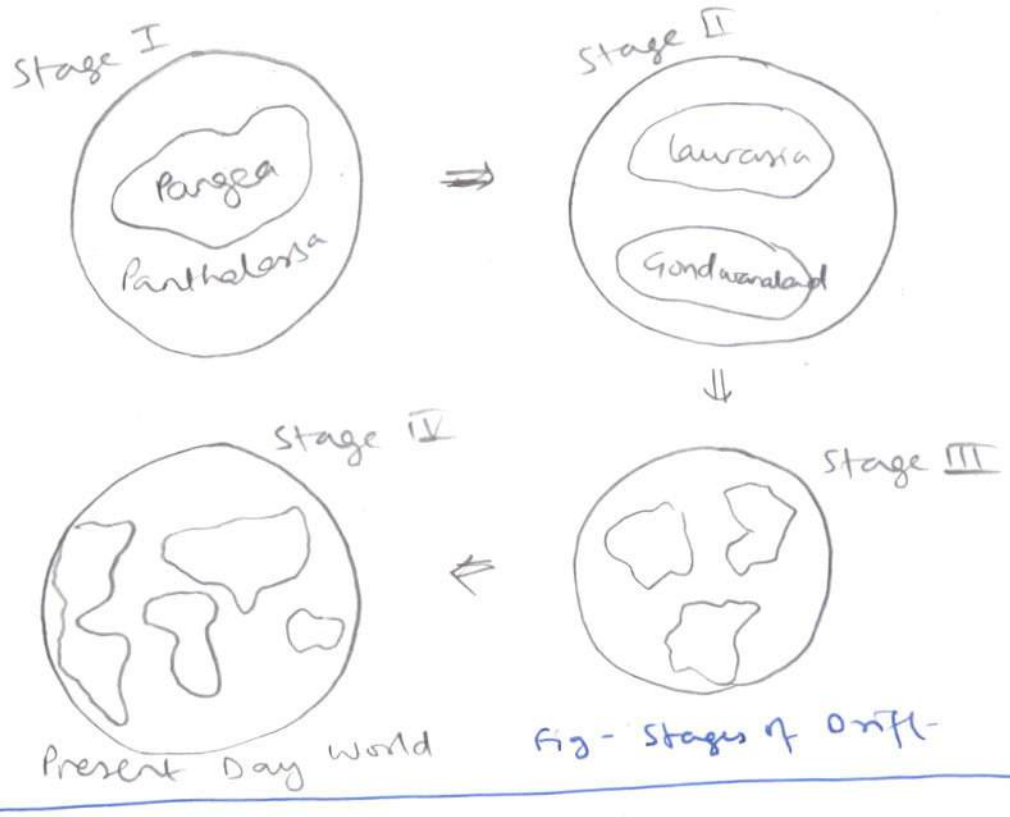

Fig - Stages of Drift

The theory traces the evolution of continental landmass from a united

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"Pangea" to separation into "Laurasia and "Gondwanaland" after millions of years. Millions of years later, after repeated breaking up and joining of landmasses, modern shape of continents emerged.

Evidences -

i) Jig-saw fit of coasts such as eastern South America and western Africa.

ii) Presence of tillite rocks (Glacial) without any such source in Africa.

iii) Fossils of ancient animals like Lemurs across S. America, Africa and Asia

iv) Gold deposits in Ghana coast without source rock (rock in Brazilian coast)

The theory enabled a trigger to later theory of Plate Tectonics and remains significant.

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9. The variety of landforms on the earth's surface is the result of internal and external forces. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**
पृथ्वी की सतह पर विभिन्न प्रकार की भू-आकृतियाँ आंतरिक और बाह्य बलों का परिणाम हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

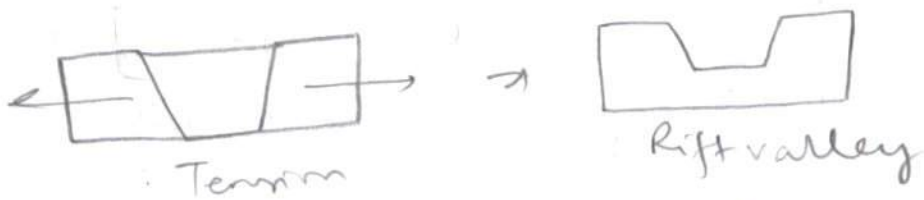
The earth has diverse landforms due to endogenetic (internal) and exogenetic (external) factors.

i) Internal factors and landforms –

a) volcanism leads to formation of volcanic cones. Ex- Mt. ~~Stoby~~ Etna.

b) Earthquake leads to development and intensification of faults.

c) Compression and tension leads to folding and faulting landforms like Block mountains, Rift valleys, etc



d) Plutonic and crustal rock formation takes place due to cooling of magma (igneous rocks)

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ii) External factors and landforms -

a) Erosion by agents leads to various landforms like -

1) By water - Beaches, Bay, etc

2) By wind - Dessert, Mushroom rocks, etc

b) River water and glacial lakes ~~are formed~~ leads to various topography like alluvial fan, glacial valley, etc

c) Karst topography is a result of limestone dissolution in water.

Thus, external and internal factors play a great role in "carving" the landforms of earth.

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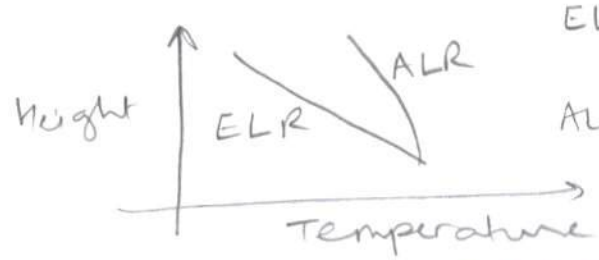
10. Explaining the concept of Lapse Rate, examine its relationship with atmospheric stability. **(150 words) 10**

ह्रास दर की अवधारणा की व्याख्या करते हुए, वायुमंडलीय स्थिरता के साथ इसके संबंधों का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Lapse Rate means the rate of change of temperature with height.

Lapse rate is of two kinds –

a) Environmental Lapse Rate or the Normal Lapse Rate is nearly about 6.5°C/km ascend due to decrease in tropospheric temperature with increase in height and vice versa.



ELR = Environmental Lapse Rate
ALR = Adiabatic Lapse Rate

Fig – Lapse Rate Diagram

b) Adiabatic Lapse Rate is observed when the atmospheric condition is unstable and the heat loss is rapid.

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11. The colonial period brought the influence of Western architectural forms to India. In this context, giving examples, highlight the contribution of Europeans to Indian architecture. **(250 words) 15**

औपनिवेशिक काल में भारत पर पश्चिमी स्थापत्य शैलियों का प्रभाव पड़ा। इस संदर्भ में, उदाहरण देते हुए, भारतीय स्थापत्य कला में यूरोप वासियों के योगदान पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Indian Architecture is influenced by a variety of cultures and colonial influence is one among them. The long period of British rule brought elements of Victorian, Gothic and Roman style along with its hybridisation.

Contributions of Europeans to Indian Architecture :-

a) Victorian Style of Architecture - characterised by grand halls and symmetrical design. Ex - Victoria Memorial (Kolkata), Raj Bhawan (Kolkata), etc

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b) Gothic style of Architecture - with presence of cathedral like spires. Ex - Indo-Gothic Architecture in Queen's necklace area of Mumbai.

c) Lutyen Architecture - In the name of its architect, prominent in areas of Central Delhi. Ex - Parliament Building, Supreme Court, etc

d) Use of grand halls, domes on buildings, galleries and symmetrical design became the key elements of British Architecture.

Apart from the British, other Europeans like French, Portugese, etc also significantly contributed to Indian Architecture.

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▷ The French Architecture in areas of Pondicherry, Chandannagar, etc is a living remanent of French culture. Also, elements of synthesis can be observed with traditional Indian style. Ex - Presence of dome (Mugals had it too).

▷ Portugese primarily established their architectural style in areas in and around Goa which has various historical monuments like Se Cathedral, Church of Bom Jesus, etc.

Thus, India has witnessed an amalgamation of various architectural style, making it the second largest UNESCO world heritage site in Asia.

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12. The nineteenth century witnessed a struggle against the backward elements of traditional culture. Discuss in the context of socio-religious reform movements. **(250 words) 15**

उन्नीसवीं सदी वस्तुतः पारंपरिक संस्कृति के पश्चगामी तत्वों के विरूद्ध संघर्ष की साक्षी बनी। सामाजिक-धार्मिक सुधार आंदोलनों के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

The Nineteenth Century India was characterised by growing period of enlightenment of the rising Middle Class who challenged the existing backward elements of the great tradition and demanded reform or revival of ancient wisdom.

Socio-religious reform movements were launched to fight against the existing vices. Some prominent ones included -

(a) Brahmo Samaj Movement ~~against~~ for Abolition of Sati - Pioneered by Raja Ram Mohan Roy, the movement led to mass campaign

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and government pressure to support eradication of sati practice from Hindu culture which was derogatory to women.

b) Struggle Against Widow-Remarriage Prohibition - led by Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar. The Prohibition denied equal position to women.

c) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan led a movement against orthodox elements in contemporary Islamic Practices and called for adoption of western scientific learning.

d) Arya Samaj Movement by Swami Dayanand Saraswati called for going "back to the Vedas" which did not have backward elements like Caste system, religious disabilities, etc

e) Deoband Movement - was a conservative movement among the

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Muslims ~~who~~ which promoted for adopting original practices of Quran and discarding the vices that have crept in over the years.

There were many more reforms during this period against evils like child marriage, caste oppression, etc.

However, the movement still retained certain elements like taking holy dip in river, appeal from scriptures, etc which ~~do~~ could not enable a wider participation and emancipation of masses. Nevertheless, its contribution is significant

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13. Explaining the reasons behind partition of Bengal, discuss the successes and limitations of the Swadeshi movement launched in its wake.

(250 words) 15

बंगाल विभाजन के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों की व्याख्या करते हुए, इसके आलोक में आरंभ किए गए स्वदेशी आंदोलन की सफलताओं और कमियों की विवेचना कीजिए।

The British Administration in India headed by Lord Curzon, the then Governer General announced Partition of Bengal in 1905 as a measure to "better administer" the large province. However, the real reasons were different.

Reasons for Partition of Bengal -

a) Official Reason - Population of then Bengal Province was around 78 million and the area was too large to effectively provide good services by the Government.

b) Actual Reasons -

i) The British wanted to divide

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the nationalistic unity of Hindus and Muslims in Bengal against colonialism.

ii) It wanted to make the Bengali speaking population a minority in the new area comprising of current day Bengal, Bihar, Jharkhand and Odisha regions.

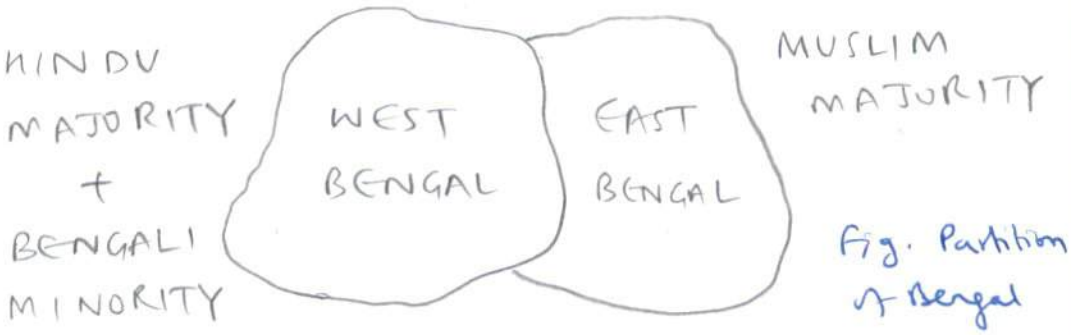

Fig. Partition of Bengal

In the wake of such an act by the British, Swadeshi Movement was launched in 1905 session of Indian National Congress and formally adopted in 1906 session. The movement called for boycott of western goods and adoption of domestically manufactured

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products and admission to domestically run institutions.

Success of Swadeshi Movement

→ Many Indian schools and colleges opened up.
→ Usage of Khadi and traditional Indian products grew.
→ People began to participate in a mass movement.

However, there were certain limitations too –

* It failed to sustain the energy.
* People's loyality to traditional products declined due to high cost.
* The movement led to ideological differences in Congress leading to Surat split
* The British followed extreme suppressive attitude and policy of 'carrot and stick' to curb the movement

Nevertheless, the episode is a golden chapter in India's history.

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14. The reorganisation of states in India post-independence has been an ongoing process with distinct contributing factors. Analyse. **(250 words) 15**
स्वातंत्र्योत्तर भारत में राज्यों का पुनर्गठन अलग-अलग सहायक कारकों के साथ एक सतत प्रक्रिया रही है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

The reorganisation of states on the basis of linguistic identities was proposed by Congress on various occasions before Independence. Post Independence, the movement for linguistic reorganisation intensified.

Historical Journey -

* 1947 - 1950 :- Committees like Dhar Commission, JVP Commission, etc opposed linguistic reorganisation but only on the basis of administrative convenience

* 1953 - The death of Potti Sriramalu ~~led to~~ after prolonged fast for a separate "Andhra" state led to birth of Andhra Pradesh from then

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Madras Province.

* 1956 - The Seventh Constitutional Amendment, 1956 and the States Reorganisation Act, 1956 led to creation of 14 states and 6 Union Territories after Fazl Ali commission supported linguistic reorganisation but said clear no to one state one language formula.

The organisation of states have been a continuous process since then and various factors leading to birth of different states are summarised below -

States	Factors
Gujrat and Maharashtra	- Separated from Bombay Province due to language and cultural diversity in 1960
Nagaland (1963)	- Due to prolonged demand for separatism, Nagaland was made a

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	state from Assam.
Haryana and Punjab + Himachal Pradesh	- Due to difference in language and culture
Sikkim (1975)	- Self-integrated with India after popular support
Manipur, Tripura and Meghalaya	- Carved out of Assam province due to different Tribal ethnicity
Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh, Goa	- Promoted from UT to state
Chattisgarh, Jharkhand and Uttarakhand (2000)	- As these regions earlier lagged behind in development
Telangana (2014)	- Low development while in Andhra

There is ongoing demand for various states like Bodoland, etc due to feeling of being left out in development. Thus the reorganisation of state is ongoing process.

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15. The Treaty of Versailles was not a peace agreement based on reconciliation but was 'dictated peace' forced on Germany, which eventually triggered the Second World War. Examine. **(250 words) 15**

वर्साय की संधि सुलह पर आधारित शांति समझौता नहीं थी, बल्कि जर्मनी पर थोपी गई 'आदेशित शांति' थी, जिसने अंततः द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध का मार्ग प्रशस्त किया। परीक्षण कीजिए।

The Treaty of versailles, signed in 1919 post World war-I between the victorious Powers (England, France, Russia, etc) and Germany to finalise the conditions for settlement.

Though it established itself as a "peace treaty", it was in reality a "forced" peace treaty on Germany.

- Germany was held responsible for the war and asked to pay millions of money as compensation.
- German Army was drastically reduced in size.
- Global trade of Germany was curtailed.

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- Germany's economy got dependent on aid from victorious powers, primarily US which invested billions in reconstruction.
- Germany was divided in East and west and administered by different powers (protection).

The humiliating treaty impacted the national sentiment in Germany. The economy witnessed severe shock after Great Depression of 1929. The debt started to mount.

This led to rise of Nazi Party in Germany, led by Adolf Hitler who vowed to dishonour every single provision of the treaty of Versaillace.

Hitler then took to rapid development of German Industries

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using domestically available coal and iron resources. He also strengthened the number of soldiers in German Army and arranged for their rigorous training.

Over the years, with German Development threatening the world order dominated by Britain and France, envy grew. Fuelled by these events, World War II began on september 1, 1939 which brought destruction to the world.

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16. Legal measures alone are not sufficient for addressing the issue of domestic violence against women, rather it requires intervention at societal level. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

महिलाओं के विरूद्ध घरेलू हिंसा की समस्या को दूर करने हेतु केवल कानूनी उपाय ही पर्याप्त नहीं हैं, बल्कि इसके लिए सामाजिक स्तर पर भी हस्तक्षेप की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Law is considered as an effective agent of social change as it carries the 'force of coercion'. However, unless the society developes a moral force to stop domestic violence against women, law would be ineffective.

Violence Against Women is manifested in various stages of her life in different ways

Fig: Violence in different forms against women at different stage of life

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Current legal provisions against Domestic violence - The Domestic violence Act is the primary legal arrangement. It is also supplemented by Dowry Prohibition Act in cases of Dowry.

Success of Current legal Provisions

↳ Cases of reported abuse have declined as per women ministry.

↳ The guilty are booked and it acts as deterrence in society.

However, the current provisions are often seen as ineffective because the violence has transformed in nature and intensity over the period -

New forms of Domestic violence

- Violence of unmarried couple
- Nearly 38% of women murderers are her partners: NCRB Data
- Acid Attacks
- mental harassment
- Broken marriage and vulnerable situation of women

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Therefore, for the root eradication of the problem, societal intervention is imperative in following manner -

i) Better child socialisation practices with gender sensitivity.

ii) "Bell Bajao Campaign" to ring a bell when anyone hears of a violence in neighbourhood. It has proved effective and can be strengthened.

iii) Women vigilance group like Gulabi Gang who proactively look for abusers and teach them lesson.

iv) Better political representation of women.

v) Non-discrimination against women at workplace.

Domestic violence against women is counter to SDG 5 which promotes gender equality and needs multi-stakeholder eradication approach for elimination.

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. India is undergoing a demographic transition the implications of which are multipronged. Analyze. **(250 words) 15**
भारत जनसांख्यिकीय संक्रमण से गुजर रहा है जिसके निहितार्थ बहुआयामी हैं। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

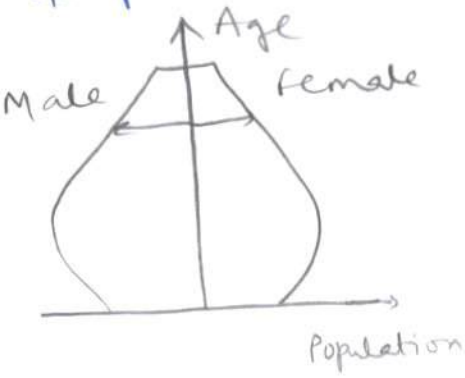
The recent Economic Survey (2018-19) gives the following demographic trend for India –

a) Fall in Total Fertility Rate (TFR) – 2.3 in (2011-16) period as compared to 3.4 in 1991.

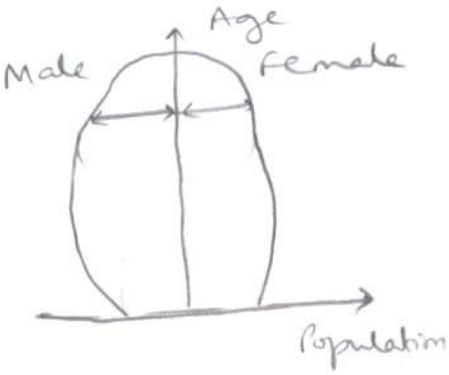
b) Peaking of Demographic Dividend by 2041

c) Decrease in young age population in the next 30 year horizon and simultaneous increase in old age, dependent population from current 8% to 20% by 2050.

Graphically, it can be visualised as –



Present scenario



Projected by 2050

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With increasing dependent population, deteriorating child sex ratio and lower fertility, India is witnessing a demographic transition. By 2020, average Indian will be 29 years compared to 42 years for average Japanese.

Implications for India –

a) Opportunities –

→ More young population, more contribution to economy till demographic dividend peaks.

→ Population stability by lower TFR will enable better distribution of resources.

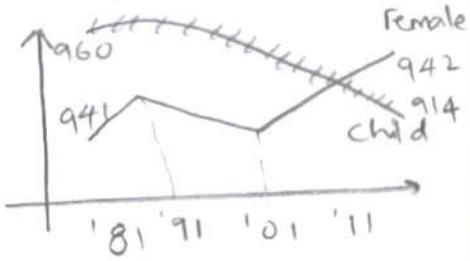
b) Challenges –

→ Ageing population dependency

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ lower Child Sex Ratio and gender imbalance will fuel inequality for women

Falling Child Sex Ratio Trend ⇒ Sex Ratio



→ Young population if not skilled will become a greater liability in future with low capacity to earn independent living and higher chances of poverty.

Way Forward
- Skilling of current population
- Investment in human capital like education, health, etc to all
- Better management and distribution of resources

By 2027, India is likely to overtake China as the most populous country. We must take advantage of our Demography than letting it become a threat.

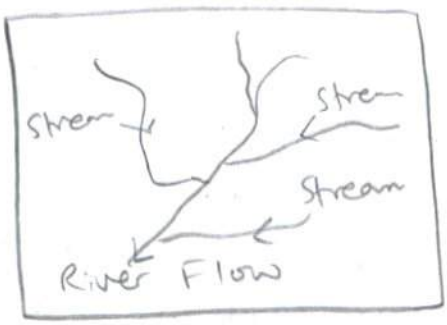
Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. Highlight the significance of watershed development in India. Give reasons for the limited success of initiatives directed towards watershed management in India. Also, suggest some measures to improve the design of watershed programs. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में जल संभर (वाटरशेड) विकास के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए। भारत में जल संभर प्रबंधन की दिशा में की गई पहलों की सीमित सफलता के पीछे निहित कारण प्रस्तुत कीजिए। साथ ही, जल संभर कार्यक्रमों की अभिकल्पना में सुधार लाने हेतु कुछ उपायों का भी सुझाव दीजिए।

A watershed is a basin level area to manage the water from various channels. Watershed development refers to various interventions for better management. It also means better management of water sources like runoff, irrigation, etc.

Fig- A river watershed



Significance of watershed Development -

- The ~~ter~~ natural water cycle is undisturbed and water can be successfully replenished
- The local cultivation gets better

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access ~~to~~ water, ensuring food security.

- The recharge of groundwater can mitigate the water crisis looming over the country [per capita availability of only 1543 m^3/year, <1700 m^3/yr = water stress]

Several ~~init~~ initiatives have been taken in this regard in the past — Command Area Development Programme, Drought Development Programme, Irrigation management scheme, Flood Area Programme, etc. However, they saw limited success.

Reasons for limited success of schemes —

- Low community involvement in water resource management.
- Top-down bureaucratic approach using one-size fits all model.
- Disregard to traditional wisdom of water conservation like bunds, nadas, etc.

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▷ Populist measures like free groundwater access for agriculture from tubewells, canals, etc

Some measures to improve the design of watershed Programs —

i) Formation of water User Association and boosting community participation

ii) Boosting irrigation efficiency with modern techniques like sprinkler, drip irrigation, etc

iii) Crop diversification and agro-climatic cultivation. Ex- Pulses in drylands and not rice.

iv) Traditional structures like stepped farming, contour bunding, etc can be encouraged.

Water management is essential to India's committment to SDG 6 and providing social justice.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. Explain the relationship between raw materials and location of industries. How are globalisation and technological advancements changing this relationship? **(250 words) 15**

कच्चे माल और उद्योगों की अवस्थिति के मध्य संबंध स्पष्ट कीजिए। वैश्वीकरण और तकनीकी प्रगति इस संबंध को कैसे परिवर्तित कर रहे हैं?

The relationship between raw materials and industrial location depends upon the type of raw material —

a) Weight - loosing raw material - like sugarcane, perishable products, etc need immediate processing after raw material is harvested. Thus, Industries are located close to raw material source.

b) Non-weight loosing raw material - In such items like coal, cotton, etc, the industrial location is independent of raw material location but depends on certain crucial factors like -

i) Availability of economical labour
ii) Infrastructure and Power supply
iii) Transportation Network, Port facility, etc.

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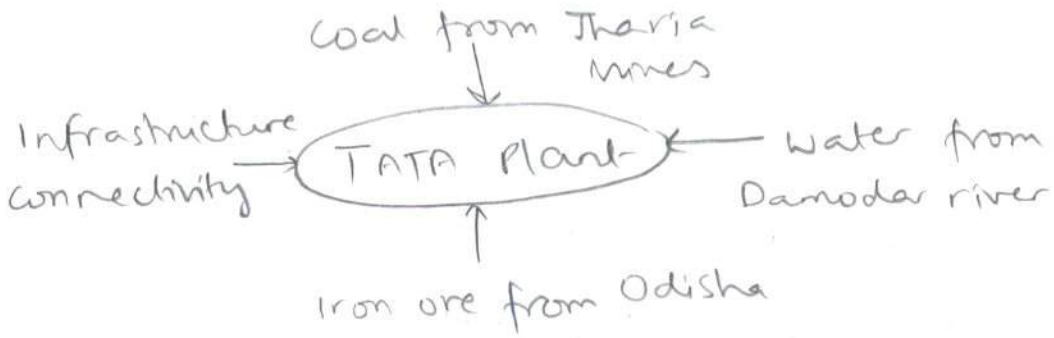
However, even in such cases, most of the industries are located closer to raw material sources for seamless operation. Ex- TATA Iron and steel Plant in Jamshedpur.



Globalisation and Technological Advancement has integrated the international supply-demand of resources and products.

The changing relationship between raw material and industrial location are —

i) Sourcing of raw materials from around the world —

Ex- Petrochemical industry at Haldia (West Bengal) and oil

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import from middle East.

ii) market availability of manufactured products prioritised over raw material source — Ex- food processing units in Uttar Pradesh exporting to East Asian Economies while raw materials procured from Eastern India and North East.

iii) Technological advancement has enhanced shelf life of raw materials which has enabled distant location of industrial plants too, even for hitherto perishables. Ex- cold chain wagons.

iv) Assemblage and exports oriented industries have greater concentration in areas of cheap, skilled labour than raw materials. Ex- Kolkata and electronic exports.

Thus, the relationship between raw material and industrial location has become more dynamic.

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20. Explain how natural greenhouse effect helps in maintaining Earth's heat budget. What are the possible implications of rising concentration of greenhouse gases (GHGs) in atmosphere on Earth's heat budget?

(250 words) 15

स्पष्ट कीजिए कि किस प्रकार प्राकृतिक ग्रीनहाउस प्रभाव पृथ्वी का उष्मा बजट बनाए रखने में सहायता करता है। पृथ्वी के उष्मा बजट पर वायुमंडल में ग्रीनहाउस गैसों (GHGs) की बढ़ती सांद्रता के संभावित निहितार्थ क्या हैं?

Greenhouse Effect is a phenomena with name inspired from the "Green-houses" in cold areas. It enables the earth to trap the long-wave radiations emitted by it.

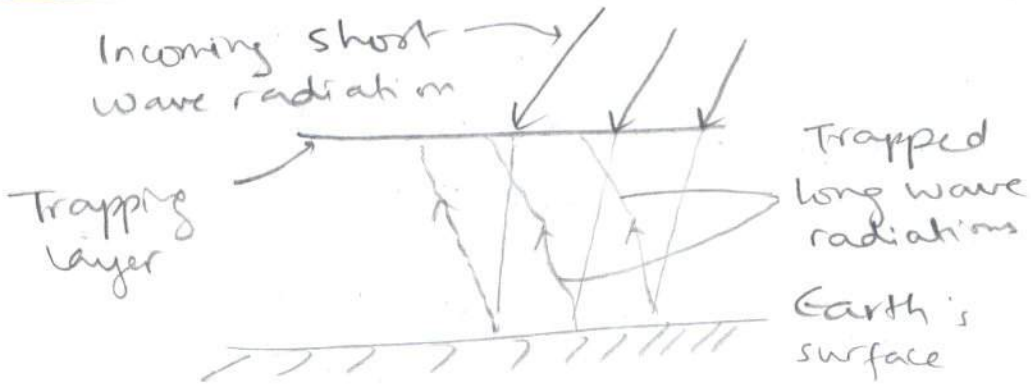

fig. Greenhouse Effect

Greenhouse effect in nature helps in maintaining Earth's heat budget by—

i) Redistributing the surplus heat after reflection and entrapment

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by the atmospheric layer.

ii) Preventing earth's heat from escaping to space.

iii) Enabling suitable conditions for local fauna and flora to thrive which have a significant role in heat budget management

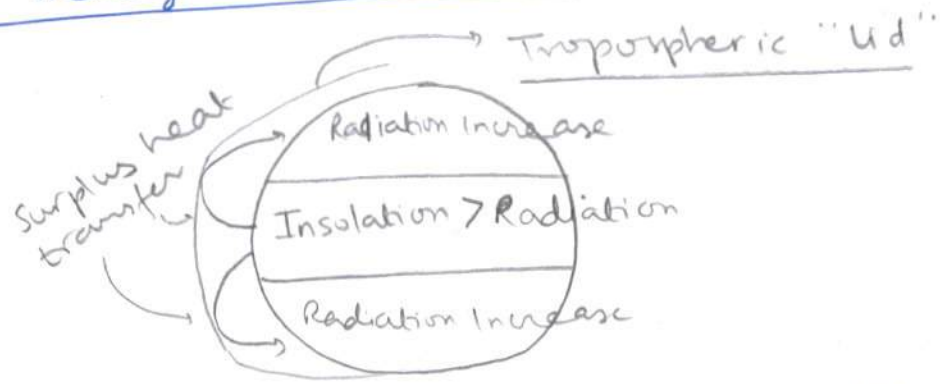

fig. Greenhouse Gas (GHG) and Heat Balance

Recently, IPCC reported that Earth's concentration of Carbon Dioxide (a GHG) has exceeded 400 ppm for the first time in 2016. Other GHGs like methane, nitrous oxides, etc have greater warming potential and can lead to serious implications.

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Implications of Rising GHG concentration on Earth's heat budget -

i) Decreased release of Earth's radiation due to thicker atmospheric layer can cause heat accumulation, disturbing the heat budget.

ii) GHG will lead to rise in temperature followed by melting of glaciers which will lead to reduced albedo of reflection, leading to further rise in temperature.

iii) Fluctuations in heat-budget can significantly increase.

Thus, it is necessary to control the increasing concentration of Greenhouse Gases through measures like Paris Deal, better tech upgradation of conventional plants, etc for a sustainable future (SDG 13).

B 25

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NO 03

GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1247)

Name of Candidate	Mayank Mishra		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	487045
Center	ORN	Date	04/09/19

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
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6	10	
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9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
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16	15	
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18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Mention the structure and functions of NITI Aayog. Also, comment on its contemporary relevance. **(150 words) 10**

नीति (NITI) आयोग की संरचना और प्रकार्यों का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, इसकी समकालीन प्रासंगिकता पर भी टिप्पणी कीजिए।

The NITI Aayog was established after Planning Commission was abolished in 2014. It is a non-statutory body.

Structure :-

Prime Minister (Chairman)
↓
Vice-Chairman
↓
Chief Executive Officer
↓
- Governing Council
- Policy and Research Division.
- Team All India

Functions :-

i) To act as "think-tank" for guiding government policies.

ii) To churn out statistical reports.

iii) To identify sectors of growth and state intervention required.

iv) To promote cooperative and competitive federalism among states.

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Contemporary Relevance –

i) Various insights reported by the body act as basis for policy making.
Ex- Electric vehicle promotion, SDG Index, etc

ii) It has boosted State's participation in democracy and facilitated better Centre-State relationship.

iii) Involved in empirical analysis of macro-economic fundamental of the country.

Some concerns have been raised about the body being no different than Planning Commission or being largely controlled by centre. NITI Aayog however remains important and can be made better.

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2. Critically discuss the practice of setting up Fast Track Courts to reduce pendency of cases in the judiciary. **(150 words) 10**

न्यायालयों में लंबित वादों को कम करने के लिए फास्ट ट्रैक कोर्ट को स्थापित करने की कार्यप्रणाली की आलोचनात्मक विवेचना कीजिए।

Fast Track Courts are setup to ensure speedy delivery of Justice for cases of similar nature.

Benefits of setting Fast Track Courts –

i) similar cases can be clubbed together, ensuring faster redressal.

ii) Judges have more expertise hence better decision making since cases are of similar nature.

iii) There are multiple courts setup for diverse issues at different locations which boosts access to justice at lesser cost.

Considering the benefits, various courts have been set up for Consumer Dispute Redressal, Trial of Politicians, Justice

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to rape survivors, etc

Concerns with Fast Track Courts –

i) It has not led to intended reduction in cases rather litigations against its orders have increased in higher judiciary.

ii) conflicting judgements lack uniformity across country.

iii) The Case Clearance Ratio is lower than expected.

iv) Pendency of cases in these courts are increasing.

Thus, there is a need to relook at the effectiveness of such courts and take remedial measures.

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3. Highlight the challenges faced by lower judiciary in India and suggest measures for enhancing their productivity. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में निचली अदालतों द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए और उनकी उत्पादकता को बढ़ाने हेतु उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

The recent Economic Survey (2018-19) reported a total of more than 3.5 crore pending cases in India out of which nearly 87.5% of the cases are pending in lower judiciary.

Challenges of lower Judiciary –

a) Understaffing of Judicial staff due to huge vacancies and slow pace of recruitment by state agencies.

b) low productivity - with case clearance ratio lower than 100% (even below 50% in states like Bihar)

c) Lack of transparency in judicial appointments and charges of corruption and nepotism.

d) Poor infrastructure of courts

e) low judge to population ratio of

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

the country.

Measures to enhance productivity

i) The economic survey 2018-19 suggested filling up nearly 2200 vacancies in short term and about 8000 in long term.

ii) Increasing productivity by 25%. [Economic Survey] can lead to 100% Case Clearance Ratio.

iii) Reduced number of holidays and vacations

iv) Establishment of All India Judicial Service to attract talented youth in judiciary in a fair and transparent manner.

v) Upgrading infrastructure, digitisation of records and using modern technologys like Artificial Intelligence.

Justice delivery in a timely manner is India's committment to SDG16 which demands greater role.

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4. Assess the need to formalise the process of post-legislative scrutiny to improve the effectiveness of laws. **(150 words) 10**

कानूनों की प्रभावशीलता में सुधार के लिए विधि-निर्माण पश्चात् संवीक्षा की प्रक्रिया को औपचारिक बनाने की आवश्यकता का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

Post-legislative scrutiny refers to the practice of "following up" the performance and effectiveness of law in achieving the desired objectives.

Need for Formalisation of Process -

a) Laws often take years to change while the societal change is much faster. Ex- Section 377 of IPC after prolonged campaign for transgender rights.

b) It will ensure accountability in implementation of law

c) Data collection will improve due to which better, evidence-based amendments can be made.

d) Answerability of various stakeholders will be ensured.

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However, the following challenges may be witnessed in wake of formalisation

↳ It may restrict the dimensions of ensuring responsibility.

↳ It may frame a rigid mould of operation which may dampen creative ways for service delivery.

↳ To increase compliance, misreporting can be done.

Thus, the idea demands greater consultation at various levels to assess the feasibility and possible impact.

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5. Discuss the potential of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in improving the effectiveness of e-governance in India. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में ई-गवर्नेंस की प्रभावशीलता में सुधार लाने में कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता (AI) की क्षमता की विवेचना कीजिए।

e-Governance refers to adoption of technologies to promote better service delivery at doorstep of customers.

Artificial Intelligence refers to learning machines and programme codes that performs tasks like humans do.

Potential of AI in e-governance -

i) learning from feedback to customise the service delivery can improve outcomes

ii) Better targetting of customers can be done using AI algorithms.

iii) services of similar nature can be bucketed together ensuring effectiveness.

iv) Areas like health, education, etc will have immense utility of AI in service delivery like monitoring of progress and course correction.

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v) Ensuring seamless mobility using AI.
Ex- AI used in navigation, etc

vii) Giving voice to citizens will promote citizen participation in governance.

viii) It will ensure detection of leakages in benefit delivery and suggest necessary action.

Thus, e-Governance promises a revolution in Governance in India to ensure effectiveness, transparency and responsiveness.

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6. Despite various reforms in the public grievance redressal mechanisms, their effectiveness remain limited. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**
लोक शिकायत निवारण प्रणाली में विभिन्न सुधारों के बावजूद, उनकी प्रभावशीलता सीमित बनी हुई है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Public Grievance Redressal mechanism refers to ways in which a citizen can express complaints against service delivery by administration.

Reforms in Public Grievance Redressal mechanism -

a) Citizen Charter has been laid out by organisations to bring out the expected deliverables clearly to the citizens

b) e-Governance has enabled proper feedback and uniformity in Grievance Redressal mechanism.

c) Right to Service Bill has been enacted by various states to give citizens a statutory right to decent service.

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Challenges to effectiveness -

a) Procedures have often seen outward compliance but inward rejection by public servants as it impacts their appraisal.

b) Service Quality is consistently kept low which opens up channels of corruption to avail services.

c) The grievance redressal is rarely time-bound.

Internet has given options to express grievance on social media which has prompted response from administration in certain cases. The commitment to public service must remain essential in effective public grievance redressal.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. Explaining the factors that contribute to trafficking of women and children in India, highlight the steps taken in recent times to combat it. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में महिलाओं और बच्चों की तस्करी में योगदान देने वाले कारकों की व्याख्या करते हुए, इससे निपटने के लिए हाल के दिनों में उठाए गए कदमों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Trafficking of "persons" (includes women and children) is prohibited as per Article 23 of the Indian constitution.

However, various factors still lead to large scale trafficking –

i) Presence of Porous Borders in areas of Bengal, Rajasthan, etc.

ii) Poverty – as often the vulnerable families fall prey to trafficking more than others.

iii) Demand for forced labour and prostitution in domestic as well as international market.

iv) Lack of enforcement of tighter border control regulations.

v) Poor Grievance Redressal Mechanism

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vi) lower sex ratio in certain regions leads to trafficking from surplus regions.
Ex – Paros in mewat (Haryana).

Recent steps to combat trafficking –

a) Ministry of Women and Child Development has established "special cells" to report trafficking, online reporting, etc.

b) Technologies used in border management for better surveillance.

c) State Police have been trained to better deal with the situation.

d) Rehabilitation of victims of trafficking.

e) Anonymous reporting of incidents.

To ensure greater effectiveness, technology can be better used to tackle the problem by using social media mining, image processing techniques, etc

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. With Vector-Borne Diseases (VBDs) reaching epidemic proportions in India, highlight the factors that have led to their emergence. Also, suggest some measures for their effective control and management. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में रोगाणुवाहक-जनित रोग (VBDs) महामारी की तरह उभरकर सामने आये हैं, अतः उन कारकों को रेखांकित कीजिए जिनके कारण इनका उद्भव हुआ है। साथ ही, इनके प्रभावी नियंत्रण और प्रबंधन हेतु कुछ उपायों का भी सुझाव दीजिए।

Vector - Borne Diseases are caused by "vectors" like mosquito which carries "pathogens" like bacteria, viruses, etc. Some examples include - Dengue, Malaria, Chikungunia, etc.

Factors for vector - Borne Diseases (VBDs)

a) Increase in temperature in general suitable for vectors survival

b) Stagnant water due to logging, etc

c) Low level of awareness among the people of its impact and prevention.

d) Crowded regions leading to faster transmission of diseases.

e) Low availability of quality treatment at nearest hospital / Primary health centre.

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Measures for effective control and management include -

i) Greater Awareness through various channels like mass media, public appeal, etc. Ex - Delhi Government's recent initiative "10 baje, 10 bje, 10 minute" for inspection of house.

ii) Better treatment and drug availability at every health centre.

iii) Repair of public facilities like roads to prevent water accumulation.

iv) spray of anti-vector fumes at frequent intervals.

Access to good health and well being will enable fulfillment of SDG3 to which vector-borne disease is a major challenge.

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9. After years of neglect, rapidly evolving regional strategic realities are now forcing India and Indonesia to coordinate their policies ever more closely. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

वर्षों की उपेक्षा के बाद, तेजी से विकसित हो रही क्षेत्रीय रणनीतिक वास्तविकताएं अब भारत और इंडोनेशिया को और अधिक घनिष्ठता से अपनी नीतियों को समन्वित करने के लिए बाध्य कर रही हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

India campaigned for Indonesian Independence from Dutch and Non-Alignment movement solidified the relationship between the two countries.

However, both the countries could not tap full potential of the relationship due to years of neglect.

Evolving regional strategic realities -

a) Geographical proximity in ~~in~~ arena of Indian-Ocean region which is strategically, economically and security wise very significant for both countries.

b) Growing radicalisation of population in both countries calls for convergence of efforts.

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c) victims of climate change due to which Indonesia has even planned to shift its capital.

d) Non-Alignment with "regional hegemons" like China to counter its assertion.

Due to these and various other factors, India and Indonesia are showing greater interest as -

i) Talks of increased trade is in progress

ii) cultural linkage and tourism is being emphasised.

iii) More people to people contact being promoted.

Thus, collaboration can ensure mutual benefit to both the countries in growth and development.

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10. Despite several attempts at resetting the ties, various barriers continue to be a cause of concern in the India-Nepal bilateral relations. Discuss.
(150 words) 10

संबंधों को पुन: स्थापित करने के कई प्रयासों के बावजूद, भारत-नेपाल द्विपक्षीय संबंधों में विभिन्न अवरोध निरंतर चिंता का कारण बने हुए हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

India and Nepal signed the Treaty of friendship almost immediately after India's independence. The recent relations have however witnessed certain challenges of "trust" and "mutual benefit".

Attempts made at resetting the ties

→ Grant of extended credit facilities for developmental projects in Nepal.

→ Collaboration in hydro-power projects in Nepal by India.

→ Involvement of Nepal in various multi-lateral groupings like BBIN, BIMSTEC, SAARC, etc

Barriers to India-Nepal Relationship —

i) The China Factor – China is showing growing interest in Nepal by granting

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it access to ports of China, development of Trans-Himalayan Railway network, etc

ii) India has been accused of causing blockade of essential supplies post Nepal Earthquake 2015 and perceived disagreement with new Constitution.

iii) Border Disputes like Kalpani

iv) Demonetisation - where a large number of expired Indian currency is lying idle in Nepal.

v) Ideological difference - between Maoist government in Nepal and Right-winged one in India

India and Nepal are "natural allies" as per Prime Minister Modi and India needs to put in all efforts to protect the relation of Friendship.

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11. Delineate the differences between pressure groups and interest groups. Citing examples, elaborate on the ways in which pressure groups influence government decisions and policy making in India. **(250 words) 15**

दबाव समूहों और हित समूहों के मध्य अंतर का वर्णन कीजिए। उदाहरणों को उद्धृत करते हुए, उन तरीकों का सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए जिनके माध्यम से दबाव समूह भारत में सरकारी निर्णयों और नीति-निर्माण को प्रभावित करते हैं।

Pressure Groups are collectives of people which lobbys to push forward specific objectives to the Government.

Interest groups on the other hand work to promote and preserve their own interest.

Pressure Groups	Interest Groups
→ Can promote general welfare	→ only protects or promote vested interest.
→ Usually have diverse membership.	→ Membership is mostly homogenous nature.
→ Takes up diverse issues based on demand.	→ Takes up specific issues.
→ Ex- NGO for environment, transgender rights, etc.	→ Ex- FICCI, Indian Steel Association, etc.

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However, it is also true that the fine line is getting blurred these days with pressure groups even acting as interest groups. Ex- PILs for vested interest.

Role of Pressure Groups in influencing Government Decisions and Policy making -

i) Association for Democratic Reforms led to various PILs in higher judiciary to enhance transparency in government.

ii) NALSA ensured recognition of Third Gender.

iii) PUCL enabled voters to choose NOTA option during elections.

iv) Naz Foundation judgement led to increased debate on homosexuality in India.

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Ways of Influencing –

a) Protests and agitation – Ex – Justice for Nirbhaya movement.

b) Petition of Public Interest in courts.

c) Mass signature campaigns

d) Drafting alternate legislations.

e) Bringing out reports and giving feedback on current status.

Ex – Discrimination against Adivasis (STs) in Forest Rights Act, 2006 implementations.

Pressure groups are thus part and parcel of a vibrant democratic setup in India. They continue to give "voice" to the vulnerable and marginalised.

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12. Highlighting the issues faced by the institutions of local self governance in India, suggest measures that can be taken to improve their effectiveness in the delivery of public goods and services at the grassroot level.

(250 words) 15

भारत में स्थानीय स्व-शासन की संस्थाओं द्वारा समाना की जा रही समस्याओं पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, जमीनी स्तर पर सार्वजनिक वस्तुओं और सेवाओं के वितरण की प्रभावशीलता में सुधार लाने हेतु किए जा सकने वाले उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

The local self government institutions include Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) in rural areas and Municipal Bodies in urban areas. They were given constitutional status in 73rd and 74th constitutional Amendment, 1992 to formalise their powers and responsibilities.

Issues faced by local self government

a) Common Issues —

i) Lack of devolution of funds, functions and functionaries by state governments.

ii) Lack of autonomy in deciding

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programmes and policies for the area.

iii) Bureaucratic red-tapism

iv) lack of timely training in administration

b) Specific issues for PRIs

↳ Lack of digital literacy

↳ Low level of power devolved

↳ Often involved in various schemes of central or state Government and cannot decide on own.

c) Specific issues for Urban Local Bodies

↳ Lack of taxation sources

↳ Dominance of state service officers.

To improve the effectiveness, certain measures are imperative –

a) General :

- Devolution of more subjects to local bodies in letter and spirit by the State
- Incorporation of voluntary provisions to grant more autonomy.

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- Training the members in a time-bound manner with quality.
- Grant of finances and financial audit through State Finance Commission.
- Training in technology usage.
- Customisation capabilities of schemes

b) For PRIs :-

- Greater involvement of Gram Sabha for programmes affecting all.
- Representation of different sections of society.
- Social Auditing.

c) For Municipal Bodies -

- Taxation Power
- Power to raise funds from capital markets like Municipal Bonds to be further encouraged.

The Government has launched various schemes to fulfil the mandate of Article 40 (DPSP) and ensure grassroot democracy.

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13. The recent amendment to the Right to Information Act, 2005 will weaken the act and undermine the authority of Information Commissioners. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

सूचना का अधिकार अधिनियम, 2005 में हालिया संशोधन इस अधिनियम को कमजोर बनाएगा और सूचना आयुक्तों के प्राधिकार को क्षीण करेगा। चर्चा कीजिए।

The Parliament has recently passed Right to Information (RTI) Amendment Act, 2019 to give greater power to Central Government to decide the functioning of Information Commission (IC) and its officers.

The Amendments

- The term of Chief IC and other ICs at both Centre and State level will be as per Central Government notification (Earlier fixed)
- The salary, conditions of service will be as per Central Governments order.
- Pension benefits has been modified.

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The Issue involved -

a) The major issue is the independence of the office -
- Greater power to Centre erodes independent decision authority of the office.
- Right to Information is a fundamental right under Article 19(1) and act only its enabler [Supreme Court Judgement].

b) Federalism Issue - Since tenure of even State Information Commissioners will now be decided by Central Government.

The independence of RTI office was termed "meritable" by the Parliamentary Standing Committee in 2005 for which the Chief Information Commisioner (CIC) was equated to a

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Supreme Court judge (Hence removal power with the Parliament).

The justification given by the Central Government that Chief Information Commissioner and Chief Election Commissioner cannot be holding equal powers is flawed as similar model is followed with NHRC, Tribunal judges, etc.

Way Forward -

- Greater consultation on finding the right balance, involving all stakeholders.
- Power of Information Commission should be enhanced than diminished.

It is imperative that the Government must not take any such step that makes an enabling organisation a "caged parrot".

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14. Highlight the process of delimitation in India. Also, throw light on the debates surrounding the delimitation exercise in India. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में परिसीमन की प्रक्रिया को रेखांकित कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत में परिसीमन की प्रक्रिया को लेकर होने वाले वाद-विवादों पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

Delimitation refers to redistribution and redrawing of territorial boundaries of constituencies for the purpose of ensuring uniformity of population during elections.

Process of Delimitation –

Parliament passes Delimitation Act
↓
Delimitation Commission is formed
↓
The Ground survey and analysis is done by the commission
↓
Demographical data studied and population wise constituency delimited
↓
Submission of report by commission
↓
Acceptance by Parliament

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Debates around the delimitation exercise -

i) The constitution originally mandated delimitation after every census which is not followed.

ii) Delimitation is not done since 1971 delimitation exercise on inter-state basis i.e state Quota of no. of constituency is fixed since 1971 till first census after 1926.

iii) Redistribution of constituency within the state was last completed in 2008.

iv) Accusation of delimitation for prevention of concentration of votes for or against any particular party in elections.

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. Self Help Groups (SHGs) are vehicles of rural development, which help in the upliftment of marginalized groups. Elucidate. Further, mention the constraints faced by SHGs and how they can be addressed. **(250 words) 15**

स्वयं सहायता समूह (SHGs) ग्रामीण विकास के वाहक हैं तथा ये हाशिए पर मौजूद समूहों के उत्थान में सहायता करते हैं। स्पष्ट कीजिए। साथ ही, SHGs द्वारा सामना की जा रही बाधाओं का उल्लेख कीजिए। इन बाधाओं को कैसे दूर किया जा सकता है।

Self Help Groups (SHGs) refers to a group of people, generally women (around 90% cases) who take collective loan and mobilise efforts to achieve intended goals.

SHGs as vehicles of rural development –

SHGs are often mobilised for –

a) Operating transportation network in rural areas using rickshaws, carts, etc.

b) Taking up economic ~~activities~~ activities of collective nature. Ex- Textile manufacturing, etc.

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c) Becoming job creators - Ex - Lijjat Papad. This further fuels growth of rural areas.

d) Taking up developmental works and last mile service delivery. Ex- Kudumbashree

SHGs uplift marginalised groups by -

- Acting as their economic empowerment tool.
- Promoting inclusiveness.
- Increasing role of everyone in decision making.

Constraints faced by SHGs -

a) Lack of credit availability from commercial banks at lower rate due to perceived risk.

b) Cornering of benefits by certain influential group members.

c) Lack of representation in political decision making at state and national level.

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d) lack of return on investment due to low branding of their production.

The Government has greatly invested in empowering SHGs as tools of democratic participation. Further steps that can be taken include—

i) Ease in credit availability by not only Regional Rural Banks but also Commercial Banks.

ii) Better training of members by agencies of government.

iii) Increased participation in community development

iv) Promotion and marketing of SHG made products like Bamboo Products, etc.

Bangladesh is a success story in SHGs and India can incorporate best practices from similar countries to unleash the power of SHGs.

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16. With construction of toilets being only one part of the solution for a clean India, it is time that the Swachh Bharat Mission puts more emphasis on the other facets as well. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

शौचालयों का निर्माण स्वच्छ भारत के समाधान का केवल एक भाग है, अतः अब समय आ गया है कि स्वच्छ भारत मिशन अन्य पहलुओं पर भी अधिक बल दे। चर्चा कीजिए।

Swachh Bharat Mission, launched in 2014 to make India Open Defacation free (ODF) by 2019 has brought a transformational behaviour change (recognised by Economic survey 2018-19).

Achievements –

- More than 9 crore toilets have been constructed across India
- 93% plus people now have access to toilet out of which more than 90% use it [Economic survey]
- The financial saving is around 1.5 times the cost involved. The savings are in form of better health, increased productivity, etc

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Having achieved a good success in Swach Bharat Mission (SBM), government has now started focusing on other facets for clean India -

a) ODF+ status - with more than 30 states becoming ODF by mid 2019, ODF+ status aims to better manage solid waste and prevent open urination.

b) Swach Survekshan Survey - To promote Competitive federalism among states

c) Swachta hi Seva Campaign - As a volunteering exercise for cleaning India.

To better achieve the goal of clean India, the greater need to "nudge" people for behavioural change is imperative -

i) Involve role models as brand ambassadors for prolonged campaigning.

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ii) Ensure proper maintainence of community toilets by innovative models like PPP, community participation.

iii) Involve NGOs like Sulabh International for sharing best practices.

iv) Waste segregation at source has to be promoted for better recycling and disposal.

v) Ban on single use plastics to begin from October, 2019 should be strictly enforced.

vi) Public Dustbins must be maintained.

vii) Waste to energy technologies to make sustainability possible.

viii) Promotion to skill upgradation and safety of raggpickers.

The entire movement has to become a mass movement for a lasting tribute to Gandhiji for whom cleanliness was next to Godliness.

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17. Highlight the salient features of Mission Indradhanush. What are the challenges that the mission is facing in its implementation? Suggest measures to address these challenges for progressing towards full immunization coverage. **(250 words) 15**

मिशन इन्द्रधनुष की प्रमुख विशेषताओं पर प्रकाश डालिए। इसके कार्यान्वयन में मिशन को किन चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है? संपूर्ण टीकाकरण प्राप्ति की दिशा में प्रगति करने हेतु इन चुनौतियों को दूर करने के उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Mission Indradhanush was launched by the government to provide immunisation to children against vaccine-preventable diseases.

Salient Features -

i) Initially launched for 7-such diseases (hence the name) like Hepatitis-B, Diptheria, Tetanus, etc, the mission has been "intensified" or ambit increased for more vaccines like Rota virus, etc.

ii) vaccination to be free of any charge

iii) vaccination coverage was targetted at 100% by 2019.

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Challenges of the mission –

a) low availability of all sort of vaccine at all centres.

b) low awareness among the population about the scheme, religious taboos, etc

c) Lack of trained healthcare professionals to administer the vaccine.

d) Side-effects of live Attenuated vaccine in some patients. Ex – Vaccine Derived Polio.

Measures to address the challenges –

i) Better availability of vaccines to be ensured.

ii) Mass campaign to promote vaccination by elaborating its benefits.

iii) Training healthcare staff.

Full Immunisation Coverage is sine-qua non for a healthier India of future.

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. Assess the importance of skilling in light of changing economic and demographic structure in India. In this regard, how far has the Skill India Mission succeeded in its mandate. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में बदलती आर्थिक और जनसांख्यिकीय संरचना के आलोक में कौशल सृजन के महत्व का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। इस संबंध में, स्किल इंडिया मिशन अपने अधिदेश में कितना सफल रहा है।

India's economic and demographic structure is fast changing as highlighted by Economic Survey.

- Greater shift to "knowledge economy" in service sector, stagnation of manufacturing sector and decline of agricultural population (49% in 2014 to 44% in 2018)
- Mean age of Indian = 29 year by 2020, youngest among the global major economies.

With such transition, skilling on a continous basis becomes imperative to –

a) Utilise the "demographic dividend" to its full potential.

b) Adopt to new, disruptive technologies.

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c) Diversify occupational skillset to suit emerging needs. Ex - Startups requires "skill-portfolio".

d) Increase productivity of young population (nearly 60%) to grow at a faster pace.

e) Act as "skill capital" of the world which can even supply skilled workforce to other countries in need.

In the light of such scenario, Skill India Mission was launched by the NDA government to promote Skill Development.

Success of Skill India Mission -

a) More than 33 million youths have been trained (ministry of skill Data)

b) Employment opportunity is provided to the majority of those skilled.

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c) Recognition of Prior learning scheme has boosted employability of traditional artisans and craftsman.

d) A "skilling culture" has emerged in the country with further programmes like PM Kaushal Vikas Yojana, Vocational Education at schools, National skills Qualification Framework, Apprenticeship training, etc

However, the Mission is still seen as way below its potential to accomodate the increasing population in workforce every year (nearly 10 million added per year to workforce). The skill imparted often does not help in getting a quality job.

The mission needs to revitalise itself and include greater participation of all stakeholders, including industries to remain dynamic to cater fast changing skill requirement.

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19. What according to you are the reasons that motivated India to create a dedicated Indo-Pacific division in the MEA recently? Also, highlight the challenges for India in the Indo-Pacific region. **(250 words) 15**

आपके अनुसार वे कौन-से कारण हैं जिन्होंने हाल ही में भारत को MEA के तहत एक समर्पित भारत-प्रशांत प्रभाग सृजित करने के लिए प्रेरित किया? साथ ही, भारत-प्रशांत क्षेत्र में भारत के समक्ष चुनौतियों पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

The Indo-Pacific region is a new global theatre of significance, comprising areas from Eastern coast of Africa to Oceania (includes Pacific Islands).

There have been various developments in the region due to its significance.

Reasons for creating a new division

a) Strategic → Greater interest of USA in the region (ARIA Act, Indo-Pacific Command)

→ To Counter China's assertion in South China Sea and Indian Ocean

→ To promote India's role as "rule maker" than a rule follower.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

b) Economic → The region has "strategic chokepoints" of global trade routes. Ex- Malacca Strait.

↓ Rich in resources like oil and gas, metallic nodules, etc

c) Security → maritime security to navigation vessels from piracy, etc.

↓ Terrorism in the region can be tackled better by international collaboration.

Challenges for India in Indo-Pacific Region –

i) India's domestic situations like poverty, developmental agenda would continue to receive priority over it.

ii) Low levels of cooperation with neighbouring states like Pakistan, Myanmar, etc. can hamper full potential.

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iii) Integration of various groupings like Quad, ASEAN, etc in Indo-pacific may not be possible

iv) Other nations like Australia, Japan have already framed their strategic vision for Indo-Pacific which India will have to consider.

v) Priority to Asia Pacific (which does not include India) by western nation for trans-Pacific trade.

The vision for Indo-Pacific for India clearly lays emphasis on "inclusiveness" of all stakeholders. India must take a pivotal role in ensuring better management of Indo-Pacific to promote and protect its national interest.

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20. For SCO to become a successful regional grouping, it has to overcome bilateral differences between its members and their respective geopolitical calculations. Comment. Also, discuss the role that SCO can play in enhancing India's interest in the Eurasian region. **(250 words) 15**

SCO को एक सफल क्षेत्रीय समूह बनने हेतु, अपने सदस्यों के मध्य के द्विपक्षीय मतभेदों और उनके संबंधित भू-राजनीतिक अपेक्षाओं से उबरना होगा। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, यूरेशियाई क्षेत्र में भारत के हितों को बढ़ाने में SCO द्वारा निभाई जा सकने वाली भूमिका की भी विवेचना कीजिए।

Shanghai Cooperation organisation (SCO) is an eight membered body with Central Asian nations, India, China, Russia and Pakistan as its members. The major focus of SCO is on erradicating terrorism (RATS mechanism) and promoting enhanced people to people contact.

Concerns of SCO –

a) Bilateral differences between its members –

i) India and Pakistan are often hostile to each other due to Pakistan sponsoring terrorism.

ii) Even post Wuhan Summit, India-China relations have various diverging interests.

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b) Geopolitical calculations -

i) SCO is seen as "China's hegemony" by the west, especially USA.

ii) The presence of Russia and China makes the grouping seem "communist" dominated, which may contradict India's position.

iii) Presence of Pakistan and India while India accuses Pakistan of terrorism is ironical when it comes to eliminating terrorism.

Potential of SCO to enhance India's interest -

i) As an anti-terrorism body - Through Regional Anti-Terrorism Structure (RATS), SCO can support India in dealing with problems of terrorism which is often cross-border.

ii) Access to central Asian resources - India's Connect Central Asia policy can be integrated with SCO for better

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cooperation with Central Asia for resources like hydrocarbons, nuclear fuels, etc.

iii) Gateway to Europe - As the region has greater geographical continuity.

iv) Stability of Afghanistan can ensure India's smooth access to Central Asia and Europe through better road connectivity, rail network, etc.

v) India can increase trade with Eurasia through SCO and diversify its market and promote exports.

SCO is witnessing a greater interest with India's second annual meeting in 2018 (Became member in 2017). The organisation holds immense potential but it has to be tackled diplomatically by India for collective welfare.